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Gazetteer ~~A.H.O.~~  
of the ~~GOVT OF PAKISTAN~~  
Province of Sind

B Volume V

Nawabshah District

**30453**

*Under the orders of the Government of Bombay*

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## NAWABSHAH.

### DESCRIPTION.

#### TABLES II-A, II-B AND III.

#### CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME.

The Nawabshah district is situated on the left bank of the river Indus between  $27^{\circ} 15'$  and  $25^{\circ} 45'$  North latitude and

*Position and area.*  $67^{\circ} 50'$  and  $69^{\circ} 5'$  East longitude. It is bounded

on the north by the Khairpur State, on the east by the same State and the Thar and Parkar district, on the south and south-west by the Hyderabad district and on the west by the river Indus. The river, being uncertain in its course, is not always the boundary of the district, and at the present time a portion of Kandiaro taluka lies on the right bank and contiguous with the Mehar taluka of Larkana district. The area of the district is 3,889 square miles; its greatest length from north to south is 104 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west 64 miles.

Except for a portion of Nawabshah taluka, which includes part of the great Indian desert, the district forms a piece of the alluvial plain of the Indus. It has, however, never been subject to the river floods or 'lets' like the country to the north of it. Although a strip of the eastern border of Khairpur where it touches the Kandiaro and Naushahro talukas is irrigated, the sand hills of the desert are already in sight. Near Kot Lalu station on the North-Western Railway the Khairpur boundary turns at right angles eastward to the Jamrao Head, so that the district at this point includes some of the Desert, here known as the 'Ganjo Thar'. But a little further south the Desert itself curves sharply away to the east, following the corresponding curve of the mountains on the other side of the river, just as one rut of a cart track follows the curve of the other. Consequently the sand hills leave Nawabshah taluka at its south-east corner and Sinjhoro taluka, like Shahdadpur to the west of it, is on the alluvial plain of the Indus. The four northern and western talukas comprising the Naushahro sub-division are much like any other talukas in the Indus Valley, except that the land lies rather higher than it does on the right bank, so that no river bunds are required in the district. Further east, along the western edges of Nawabshah and Shahdadpur talukas runs a belt of 'dhoros', ravines, mounds and low sand hills which marks the course of an old bed of the Indus, probably the one which flowed through the Aror Pass and had one of its mouths in the Rann of Kachh. East of this, until the great sand hills of the Desert are reached, the soil is again flat and alluvial, though of a somewhat different type. The spring level is very low and light, and sandy soils alternate with hard clayey loams.

This country includes the eastern part of Nawabshah taluka and most of Sinjhoro which are now fairly closely cultivated throughout on the Nasrat and Jamrao Canals. But formerly it was little but an expanse of flat bare earth, beside which the Thar Desert seemed green and well watered.

Geographically most of the district is in what is termed vaguely 'Vicholo' or Middle Sind. Nawabshah town is indeed almost the exact centre of the province.

Climatically however the district is divided very sharply into an upper Sind half and a lower Sind half. The dividing line runs from Sehwan Ferry eastwards to the Gango Thar opposite Daur railway station. This division corresponds to, and is in fact caused by, the eastward trend of the mountains which has been mentioned above. To the south of this line throughout the six hot months a strong steady sea breeze blows a great part of every day and the whole of every night, its usual direction being south by west. It is frequently accompanied by dust. By day Nawabshah is hotter than Hyderabad but cooler than Larkana and drier than either. By night it is never really hot at all. To the north of the line this breeze disappears and the climate has the full rigor of the Upper Sind hot weather. With the change of climate the appearance of the country seems to change too. Wooden tyred bullock carts, irrigation wells, and fine avenues of Sirah and Nim trees are all noticeable signs of Upper Sind. A less prosperous sign is the disappearance of the excellent fodder grasses (Khia and dimri) which are fairly common in the cooler and rainier south. In most parts juari and wheat take the place of bajri and cotton; but this distinction has been somewhat changed by the Nasrat Canal. The Nasrat country was colonised by a mixed population which has spread cotton to the north and juari to the south of the dividing line. At the same time the Panjabi colonists on the perennial Jamrao have covered with wheat fields the southern taluka of Sinjhoro where that crop was hardly known before; from 1916 to 1922 maximum temperature at Nawabshah was 114 and minimum was 48.

The rainfall at Nawabshah shows a normal mean of 6.46 inches per annum. The four northern talukas receive rather Rainfall. less than the southern ones. The bulk of the rain falls in the monsoon months. The cold weather rains, which are so useful for the rabi crops of Upper Sind, are very infrequent. Frost in the district is practically unknown.

## POPULATION.

## TABLES I, IV, V AND VI.

## CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district had not come into existence in November 1911.

Census details. The population amounted to 418,660 persons,

of whom 321,135 were Muhammadans, 97,347

Hindus and the remainder Christians and others.

The figures for the same area at previous censuses are as under:—

1872	..	..	..	275,303
1881	..	..	..	252,742
1891	..	..	..	334,009
1901	..	..	..	365,439
1911	..	..	..	418,478

The decrease is due to influenza epidemics.

The number of females to every thousand males in the district is

Proportion of sexes. shown below:—

Total population.	Muslims	Hindus.
790	771	837

A similar disparity is noticeable in every other district, and no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon is forthcoming.

The district is one of the most populous, as it is one of the most fertile

Distribution. in Sind. At the time of the census of 1921 the

area which now forms the district contained only two Municipal towns, Tando Adam and Shahdadpur, the population of which was returned at 12,966 and 5,931. The whole population may therefore be regarded as rural, and the average number of inhabitants to the square mile works out at 107, which is not far short of 128, the figure for the Larkana district on the opposite bank of the river. The most densely populated region is the Kandiaro taluka which has 173 inhabitants to the square mile, corresponding to the 214 of the opposite taluka in Larkana district, Labdarya. The least populous region is Sawabshah taluka with 39 persons to the square mile. Since the formation of the district Shahdadpur has been converted into a Municipal town. Otherwise the district is conspicuous for the large number of villages which are just too small to be constituted into Municipal areas.

It is impossible to extract from the census returns any information about the movements of the population. It is

Migration. probably less than anywhere else in the province owing to the absence of large towns and the lack of communications eastwards through the desert.

The census returns begin with a very large item called 'Arabs.'

Prominent Tribes, etc. It is not easy to say who these are. It is true that a large number of the great Zamindars are Salyids, the best known being Khan Sahib Murad Ali Shah of Bhiria.

But they are more prominent than numerous, and it is hard to believe that the descendants of the prophet even with the addition of the Kureshis and Ansaris, can account for so many thousands. No doubt many have given these names falsely and probably the Kalhoras have been included under the head of Arabs, although they are really a mixed crowd of murids of a Kurdish mursid. The highest figure on the list is that of the Samas. There is the usual uncertainty about the exact origin of the numerous tribes which come under this head. But their habits and features show them clearly to belong to some Rajput clan, whether it be the Sama division of the Yadav or some other. In Sinjhoro taluka is the residence of one of the Sindhi chiefs, K. B. Kambhu Khan, Jam of the Jumejo tribe. Other common tribes are the Uner, Bughia, Sathar, Rahu and Dahri with Mahmud Khan Uner of Kazi Ahmad as their headman.

Of non-Jamot tribes the Machhis of the Solangi and Kiria sub-divisions are most common in Sakrand. There are not many Strais, the chief tribe of Panjabi origin being the Zardari Jats, who inhabit the wild country along the old river bed and combine camel breeding with agriculture. Baloches include the Talpurs some of whom are peasants while others, such as Mir Mehrab Khan of Mehrabpur, are grandsons of ruling princes. The latter, who include branches of the Ultra as well as the Khairpur family, mostly live just outside the Khairpur border. But a certain number of Junior Talpurs of various families have settled on the Nasrat and the Jamrao. There are also a few Marris, descendants of the Mirs' Feudatory army, and some miscellaneous Baloch graziers on the edge of the desert. The remainder are recent immigrants from the Sehwan mountains and from the northern frontier. Some have come to avoid starvation, some to avoid blood feuds; others to find investments for their money or their skill in rice growing. Most of them call themselves Rinds, but many are really Bangwars or Jagiranis. The chief man of the Baloches in the district is Wadero Gul Muhammad, who is a cousin of the Rind Chief and formerly lived at Pir Arain in Sehwan taluka.

There are over twenty political pensioners living in the district, but except Mir Mehrab Khan mentioned above none is of importance.

The chief Jagirs are those belonging to Rasul Balksh *walad* Fateh Muhammad Khan Mari, Rasul Balksh *walad* Bilawal Khan Lechi, Mir Khair Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Khuda Balksh Khan and Mir Ali Nawaz Khan *walad* Ghuliam Murtaza Khan. The last two are representatives of the four great Talpur families.

## AGRICULTURE.

## TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII.

## CHAPTER V OF 'A' VOLUME.

The increase of area in 1921-22 as compared with 1915-16 shown in Table VII is mainly due to the results of the revision survey.

The 'others' in the same table shown under "not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising desert and sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, e.g., Government buildings, (3) lands set apart for public purposes, e.g., for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

The general aspect of the district has been described above. With the exception of the desert portion of Nawalshah taluka the remainder is of uniform character, the land is high lying, and the agricultural conditions do not greatly vary in different parts.

The Naushahro division consists of the Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro and Sakrand talukas.

*Kandiaro*.—This taluka is protected throughout its river frontage by a belt of forests from two to three miles in width. Its surface has been described as having the appearance of two great land waves with three troughs or depressions rolling out from and running parallel to the Indus. The main canals flowing through it are the Nasrat, the Nanlakhi and the Mehrab Wah. The land is high and in 1922-23 no less than 4,000 irrigation wells were enumerated. About 70 per cent. of the cultivation is on lift and the remainder on flow. The main kharif crops are juari and bajri and the main rabi crop is wheat.

*Naushahro*.—The old eastern course of the Indus marks the length of this taluka either by a deep continuous bed of sand or by a well defined low tract. The riverbank border is covered with forests, which at times suffer from the encroachments of the river. The main canals are the Nasrat, the Imamali Wah, the Kotai Wah, the Murad Wah, the Bag Wah, the Perox Wah and the Dambhro Wah. Approximately half the cultivation is on lift and half on flow. Wells are therefore not so numerous as in Kandiaro. The staple crops are the same as in that taluka although a little cotton and rice are grown.

*Moro*.—This taluka is geographically similar to Naushahro taluka. Its main canals are the Dad and the Dambhro. Its cultivation is half on lift and half on flow and the staple crops are the same as in Kandiaro and Naushahro. Jambho is also extensively grown.

*Sakrand*.—This taluka has a very large area adjacent to the river under forest. There are also more trees and more jungle in it than in any other taluka of the division. It is irrigated by the Dad Canal and its branches, including the Ren distributary. The areas under lift and under flow irrigation are approximately equal. The area under bajri is

about double that under juari. Considerable areas are under rice and cotton. In rabi jambho and wheat are the main crops.

The Nawabshah Division consists of the Nawabshah, Shahdadpur and Sinjhoro talukas.

*Nawabshah*.—This taluka, formerly known as Nasrat, contains two distinct parts which are divided by the Nasrat Canal. The eastern part is sandy and desert. The western is cultivated, being irrigated by the Nasrat Canal and its branches, and by the Dad Canal and its branches. About three-fourths of the cultivation are on flow, and bajri and cotton are the staple crops.

*Shahdadpur*.—The western border of this taluka is formed by what must have been an old bed of the river, as a series of dhoras, ravines, mounds, and low sand hills run along it. The irrigated area lies high, and about two-thirds of it are cultivated on lift. Cotton and bajri are the predominant crops. The main canals are the Dad and its branches, the Ali Bahar Kacheri and the Great Marukh.

*Sinhjoro*.—This taluka is separated from Shahdadpur taluka by the Jamrao Canal. This canal and its branches irrigate it. The main crop is cotton, although the area under wheat is on the increase. Two-thirds of the irrigation are by flow.

Something has been said above about the main characteristics of the soil of the district. As in the Hala division of Hyderabad district the main soils are :—

- (1) Dasar—Suitable for juari, bajri, cotton and tir.
- (2) Wariasi—Suitable for gourds and melons.
- (3) Kalarati—Suitable for rice.
- (4) Khahuri—Suitable for all crops.
- (5) Shor-kalar—Not suitable for cultivation.

The properties of these soils have been described in detail in the 'A' Volume.

The main crops as stated above are juari, bajri and cotton in kharif, and wheat and jambho in rabi. The area under rice is comparatively small. The character of each crop has been fully described in the 'A' Volume.

A conspicuous feature of the north of the district is the number of gardens. Both European and indigenous fruits and vegetables grow very well in them. The oranges of Tharushah have a special reputation. Mangoes and lemons also flourish.

## IRRIGATION.

## TABLE X.

## CHAPTER VI OF 'A' VOLUME.

The revenue limits of the district do not correspond with those into which Sind has been divided for irrigational purposes, and although the Nasrat Canals district (formerly known as the Northern Hyderabad) is wholly contained in the revenue district, some part of the Hyderabad Canals district also irrigates it. A full account of the Canals has been given in Chapter 6 of the 'A' Volume and figures in respect of them are given in Table X below. Since the 'A' Volume was written the Ravi Wah has been remodelled and extended, and has brought a large area of Sakrand taluks under cultivation. New heads for the Nasrat, Naulakhi and Mehtab Wahs have been constructed.

The proposed Rohri Hyderabad Canal is designed to pass through this district and will command the areas which are at present beyond the reach of irrigation. The construction of the canal is now in progress (1925).

## ECONOMIC.

## TABLES XI AND XII.

## CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Rents, wages, prices, credit and indebtedness have been discussed for the whole Province in Chapter 7 of the 'A' Volume, and this district scarcely presents any special features. The prices of grains are practically the same as in the adjoining district of Hyderabad. Wages are slightly lower than those at Hyderabad, the reason being that there is no large town like Hyderabad to put them up.

## TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

## CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is a purely agricultural one. Its principal crops are juari, bajri and cotton, and these are exported. The Trade. only imports are clothes, rice, sugar, and articles of European manufacture. The export by river is negligible and transport by road is a thing of the past. The traffic is entirely by railway, but detailed statistics are not available. Tando Adam and Nawabshah are the chief business centres of the district, and agencies of some of the European firms of Karachi are established there. There are 14 cotton ginning factories in the district, half of which are at Tando Adam. The rest at Shahindpur and Nawabshah and Bhiria. There are also a few rice husking factories.

Twenty-four fairs are held at different places throughout the year, and a considerable retail business in the ordinary necessities of life is done at them.

There is no important industry other than that of agriculture. Pack Industries. saddles are made at Khadro and rough woollen carpets at Pad Idan, but both industries are on a very humble scale.

The North-Western Railway runs through the length of the district Railways. from Mehrabpur to Tando Adam. It has already been described in the 'A' Volume.

A light railway from Mirpur Khas in Thar and Parkar district runs north and parallel to the Jamrao Canal to Khadro in Sinjhoro taluka, having stations in this district at Bobi, Jhol, Sinjhoro and Khadro. The line belongs to a private Company, and was opened for traffic in 1912. It is worked by the Jodhpur Railway.

Schemes have been put forward at different times for extending this railway to Nawabshah, and for constructing another feeder line from Mehrabpur to Pad Idan serving Halani, Kandiaro, Tharushah and Nanshahro. But neither scheme has up to the present materialized.

The road communications of the district are on the whole good, and Roads. though no road is metalled, they have up to the present served the traffic that plies upon them quite satisfactorily. It is impossible to enumerate here more than the chief roads and the places at which they touch.

The trunk road from Rohri to Hyderabad runs throughout the district. The following are its stages:—

Stage.	Distance in miles.
From Mohbat Dero Sial to Kandiaro	10
Bhiria	10
Nanshahro	6
Sadhuja	9
Moro	7½

Stage.		Distance in miles.
From Mohbat Dero Sial to Kandiaro— <i>contd.</i>		
Shahpur	..	7
Doulatpur	..	7
Kazi Ahmed	..	16
Sakrand	..	10

Six and a half miles south the district border is reached and the road enters the Hala taluka of Hyderabad district. The road is bridged throughout, and at each of the stages except Shahpur there is a musafirkhana. Sweet water wells are in existence at each stage, whilst there are bungalows at the Taluka headquarter towns and at Kazi Ahmed.

From Kandiaro the following branch roads take off: to Kandiaro Station (10 miles east), to Lakha (6 miles south), to Tharnshah (10½ miles south-west), to Dahiro (6 miles south-west), to Kamal Dero (5½ miles north-west), to Mohbat (Dero) Jatoi (6 miles north) and to Halani (6 miles north-east).

In Naushahro taluka roads branch off from Bhuria to Tharnshah (6 miles north-west), to Lakha (6 miles north-east), to Bhuria road railway station (6 miles east) and to Pad Idan (12 miles south-east). From Naushahro roads go to Tharnshah (7 miles north), to Pad Idan railway station (11 miles east), to Phul (7 miles south) and to Mithiani (10½ miles west).

In Moro taluka, a road goes 7 miles east from Sadhuja to Phul. From Moro roads proceed to Sahra (13 miles north), to Bamhi station (21 miles east), to Gachero (7 miles south-west) and to Lalia (7½ miles west).

In Sakrand taluka a road goes north from Kazi Ahmed to Thall (11 miles), while from Sakrand roads go to Nawabshah (16 miles north-east), to Sarhari railway station (13 miles east) and to Mehrabpur (10 miles west).

From Nawabshah a road goes north parallel to the railway past the stations of Bucheri, Daur, Bandhi, Kot Lalu to Pad Idan (37 miles). Other roads go from Nawabshah to Chanesar (12 miles west), to Jam Sahib (13 miles east) and to Shahpur (14 miles south east).

From Shahdadpur roads go to Sakrand (20 miles north-west), to Shahpur (16 miles north) and on to Khadro (6 miles east from Shahpur), to Jhol (16 miles east), to Berani (15 miles south-east), to Bhit Shah (9 miles south-west) and on to Hala (6 miles), and to Tando Adam (11 miles south). From Tando Adam roads go west to Hala (12 miles), east to Berani (9 miles) and south-east to the border of Tando Allahyar Taluka (2 miles).

Sinjhoro is connected by road with Sanghar (10 miles east), Landhi (8 miles south-west) and Jhol (10 miles south-east). Generally speaking the condition of the roads is very much better in the northern portion of the district than in the south. From Jhol a road goes to Berani (13 miles south-west).

Ferries are established at regular intervals on the river and are controlled by the Local Board: the receipts are evenly divided by the boards of Nawabshah and Larkana districts. At present the number of ferries is 23.

## REVENUE.

TABLES XIV, XV, XXII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,  
XXVI-A AND B.

## CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each taluka and calls for no comment, though it may be pointed out that a different settlement is in force in that part of Sinjhoro taluka which is irrigated from the Jamrao Canal. Proposals for a new settlement in this tract and for Sakrand taluka, have now been sanctioned. For settlement purposes the district is a normal one.

The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding Tables. Forest revenue is excluded from this table, and shown separately in Table XIV. The head 'other sources' includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the 'A' Volume, and also that which is derived from the fisheries in the district. An account of the fresh water fish and fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume. The right to fish in the Indus and in the canals and dhands within the district is annually sold by auction. In the case of canals and dhands filled by canals the proceeds are credited to the Public Works Department. In the case of the Indus and of dhands filled by river water the proceeds go to the Revenue Department.

## JUSTICE.

## TABLES XVI TO XXI.

## CHAPTER X OF 'A' VOLUME,

The courts existing in the district for the administration of criminal Criminal and Civil and civil justice with their respective jurisdictions Courts, are shown in the following table:—

Name of Court,	Jurisdiction,
Court of the District Magistrate .....	The whole district.
" Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Naushahro.	The Naushahro division.
" " Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nawabshah.	The Nawabshah division.
" Resident Magistrate, Naushahro.	The Naushahro, Kandiaro and More talukas.
" " " Nawabshah., Tando Adam...	The Nawabshah, Sakrand, and part of Shahdadpur taluka.
" " " Tando Adam...	The Sinjhoro and part of Shahdadpur taluka.
Seven Courts of Muktiarkars and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within taluka limits.
Seven Courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within taluka limits.
Ten Courts of Bench Magistrates, two Nawabshah, one Sakrand, one Kaziahsud, one More, one Naushahro, one Biria, one Shahdadpur, one Berani, one Tando Adam.	
Subordinate Civil Court, Naushahro .....	Naushahro, Kandiaro and More Talukas.
" " " Shahdadpur .....	Shahdadpur, Sakrand and Nawabshah talukas and the Hala taluka of Hyderabad district.

The District and Sessions Court of the district is situated at Hyderabad. Proposals are under consideration for a separate court for the district.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the first class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Resident Magistrates are invariably first class Magistrates. The Muktiarkars exercise either first or second class powers and the Head Munshis ordinarily exercise third class powers. Special Magistrates are periodically appointed, but their powers vary.

There are two Subordinate Civil Courts in the District, one at Naushahro and the other at Shahdadpur. The court at Shahdadpur has also to do civil work of Hala taluka of Hyderabad district. The Sinjhoro taluka is included in the jurisdiction of the subordinate civil court of Mirpur Khas in the Thar and Parkar district.

A Sub-Registrar has his office at all the taluka head-quarters except Registration. Sakrand and Sinjhoro. The work of Sakrand taluka is done by the Sub-Registrar at Nawabshah, and that of Sinjhoro taluka by the Sub-Registrar at Shahdadpur.

There are eight sub-jails in the district, seven being at the taluka head-quarters and one at Tando Adam. There Sub-Jails. are also lock-ups at the Taluka Head-quarters and the following Police stations: Tharushah, Doulatpur, Kasi Ahmed, Shahpur and Bobi.

## APPENDIX A.

The District Local Board which was reconstituted from 1st September 1925 is composed of 8 nominated and 24 elected members. Two Deputy Collectors and the Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals District, are usually nominated *ex officio* members of the District Local Board. The system of electing a non-official President of the District Local Board was introduced in September 1925. The present constitution of the Taluka Local Boards is shown below:—

Name of Board.	Nominated members.	Elected members.	Total.
Shahdadpur	4	12	16
Sinjhoro	4	12	16
Nawabshah	4	12	16
Sakrand	4	12	16
Mero	4	12	16
Namshahro	4	12	16
Kandiaro	4	12	16

Non-official Presidents have been elected for the Taluka Local Boards in the district since the year 1925. The District Local Board appoints an executive Committee of six members to carry on current business. The Taluka Local Boards also have their own executive Committees. The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains roads, bridges, dispensaries, staging bungalows, dharamsalas, wells, tanks and schools. Control of cattle pounds has been transferred to District Local Board since June 1922. The Board makes annual contribution to the following institutions in which the district has some interest:—

	Rs.
(1) Lady Dufferin Hospital, Hyderabad	1,000
(2) Medical School, Hyderabad	750
(3) D. J. Sind College, Karachi	1,000
(4) Sind Madressah, Karachi	1,000
(5) Nursing Association, Hyderabad	625
(6) Eye Hospital, Karachi	500
(7) Belgum Vaccination Depôt	651
(8) District Municipal dispensaries	1,800
(9) Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi	100
(10) Nawabshah Library	100
(11) Mahomedan Scholarships for higher education	1,440
(12) Scholarships for Medical School	380

The progress and the present position of Municipal Government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume. Municipalities. Of the towns in this District five had Municipal Commissions when Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, i.e., Tando Adam, Shahdadpur, Naushahiro Feroz, Moro and Kandiaro. With the exception of the first named all ceased to be Municipalities between 1884 and 1887. A Municipality was revived at Shahdadpur in 1914.

The population of Tando Adam was 12,966 at the census of 1921. The Councillors are 25 in number, out of whom 20 are elected and 5 nominated. Of the 5 nominated 3 are non-officials and 2 are officials. Of the 20 elected 14 are Hindus and 6 Mahomedians. The Municipality has non-official President. Table XXVIII shows the annual revenue and expenditure. The principal sources of revenue are octroi and fees from markets and slaughter houses. The revenue is expended on markets, conservancy, lighting, on agriculture and schools (to which Government contribute half of the expenditure).

Shahdadpur had a population of 5,991 at the census of 1921. The Councillors are 15 in number, of whom 12 are elected and 3 nominated. The Mukhtiar of the taluka is *ex officio* member. The President and the Vice-President are non-officials elected by the Municipality. Table XXVIII shows the annual revenue and expenditure. They are of a similar character to those of Tando Adam.

The financial position of each municipality is sound, and neither is in debt.

## EDUCATION.

## TABLES XXIX A, B, C AND D.

## CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the ten years ending 1922-23 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them. Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as public, others as private.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, Local and Municipal Funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by one of his assistants and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D. Of the seven Talukas, Naushahro, Kandiaro and Moro are educationally advanced.

**Primary Education.** The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipality. The development of these institutions during the last ten years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Of the 118 schools with 6,936 pupils, 111 with 5,917 pupils are boys' schools and 7 with 709 girls' schools. About 37 per cent. of the number of pupils are Muhammadans and 49 per cent. children of cess payers. Education in these schools is not entirely free; fees for certain pupils are charged ranging from 6 pies to 2 annas. Only two schools in the district are wholly free.

There are only two such schools in the district with 397 pupils.

**Municipal Schools.** The tuition in Municipal schools is identical with that given in Local Board schools teaching up to the seventh standard. The Municipalities charge fees to boys which usually range from 6 pies to 4 annas a month according to the standard taught, though on an average 33 per cent. of the pupils are taught free. The number of Muhammadan pupils is only about 10 per cent. of the total.

There are 129 aided schools with 3,868 pupils in the district, of which 20 with 627 pupils are girls' schools. They are all indigenous schools.

**Indigenous Schools.** Indigenous schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes which are commonly

held in mosques and in sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mulla instructs in the reading of the Koran. A Special Deputy Educational Inspector has now for some years been in charge of these schools, and if conducted on approved lines, they receive grants from Government.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards of Secondary Education which the first three, known as the middle schools course, lead the pupil by easy stages to the high school course, standards IV to VII in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which the students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the Departmental School Final Examination. There is, however, as yet no high school in the district, and boys who wish to take the high school course either go to Hyderabad, Sukkur or Shikarpur.

*Anglo-Vernacular School, Bhiria.*—This school was established in 1886 by the Bhiria Education Society at the instance of the then Deputy Collector, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E. Middle Schools. It is maintained from fees, subscriptions and a Government grant. The fees charged range from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem. The number of pupils on the roll was 106 in the year 1916. A boarding house is attached to the school.

In recent years ten more schools have been established, two by the Local Barods at Naushahro and Tharushah, which are mentioned below, and the remainder by private enterprise at Mithiani, Naushahiro, Shahdadpur, Tando Adam, Kandiaro, Pad Idan and Bhelani. These schools are still in their infancy and only teach up to the fourth standard.

*Naushahro Madressah.*—This institution, as its name implies, is solely intended for Muhammadans. It teaches up to the sixth standard and in 1916 there were 119 pupils on the rolls. The fees range from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-12-0. A boarding house is attached to the institution and in 1916 there were 83 boarders in it of whom 36 were maintained free of charge out of the Madressah funds. The house is contained at present in a rented building but a building estimated to cost about Rs. 25,000 is under construction, the money being provided by the Local funds.

*Anglo-Vernacular School, Tharushah.*—This school teaches up to the fifth standard. There were 156 boys on the rolls in 1916 and the fees range from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. A boarding house constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,093 is attached to the school and in 1917 there were 30 boarders in it.

A technical school was formerly in existence at Kandiaro. This and other similar schools were founded by the late Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, Deputy Collector, when he was in charge of the Naushahro division. The Khan Bahadur in educational matters was probably a quarter of a century ahead of his time, and the energy which he infused into the development of technical education largely disappeared after his death. The Naushahro division taken as a whole is, however, the most advanced

part of the Province educationally, and the credit for this belongs as much to the Khan Bahadur as to anyone else.

There are only three libraries in the district at Bhuria, Naushahro and Nawabshah. All are private, though the last named one receives a contribution from the District Local Board.

One newspaper, viz., "Shakti," is now published at Naushahro; it has its own Printing Press called Sahite Libraries. Press which is located at Naushahro. A Gurmukhi monthly, the "Mata," is also published at Naushahro. The weekly "Nawabshah Gazette" is printed and published at Nawabshah; and the "Ittihad" is published there also, but printed in Karachi.

## HEALTH.

## TABLES XXX-A &amp; B, XXXI, XXXII AND XXXIII.

## CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

There are no hospitals yet in the district. For medical purposes the district is in charge of the Medical Officer, Nawabshah. There are dispensaries at nine places—seven at Taluka Headquarters and one at Tharushah and one at Tando Adam. All are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. These are maintained by the Local Funds with assistance from Government and at Tando Adam and Shahdadpur from the Municipality. There is a Railway dispensary at Pad Idan for Railway employees. Table XXXI shows the work done at each. There is no female dispensary in the district.

There are two Veterinary dispensaries—one at Naushahro and the other at Nawabshah. The former was opened in the year 1897-98. It is maintained by the District Local Board with support from Government.

The dispensary at Nawabshah was opened only in March 1917. It is maintained by the District Local Board with support from Government.

## ADMINISTRATION.

## CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is divided into seven talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Head-quarters	No. of Talukas.	No. of Miles.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual Land Revenue.
Kandiaro	Kandiaro	16	92	25° 55' and 27° 14' North latitude. 68° E and 69° 03' East longitude.	403	70,202	Rs. 1,80,711
Nawabshah	Nawabshah	16	93	25° 06' and 27° 0' North latitude. 67° 02' and 68° 22' East longitude.	402	71,017	Rs. 1,11,886
Moro	Moro	12	94	25° 28' and 27° 10' North latitude. 67° 02' and 68° 20' East longitude.	403	64,134	Rs. 1,08,174
Sakrand	Sakrand	15	92	25° 1' and 25° 29' North Latitude. 67° 06' and 68° 31' East longitude.	408	58,222	Rs. 99,716
Nawabshah	Nawabshah	24	104	25° 11' and 27° 38' North latitude. 68° 11' and 68° 54' East longitude.	407	58,000	Rs. 79,555
Shahdadpur	Shahdadpur	18	92	25° 42' and 28° 18' North latitude. 68° 37' and 69° East longitude.	501	68,234	Rs. 65,615
Sinjhoro	Sinjhoro	24	124	25° 45' and 28° 37' North latitude. 68° 42' and 69° 8' East longitude.	475	43,189	Rs. 10,780

The district came into existence on November 1, 1912. The Sinjhoro Taluka was taken from the Thar and Parkar District, and the remainder from the Hyderabad District. Its creation was due to the necessity of reducing the unwieldy size of the Hyderabad District, of providing a regular administration for the tracts in both the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts which had previously been in charge of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, and of placing the Thar and Parkar District in charge of a Collector instead of a Deputy Commissioner. Nawabshah was selected as the headquarters of the new district as being the most central place. The district is divided into two sub-divisions in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector.

The Collector is assisted by a Chitmis, an officer of the same status as a Muktiarkar. The accounts of the district are controlled by the Huzur Office at Nawabshah. A third Resident Magistrate was appointed in 1914 to hold his court at Nawabshah.

## PLACES OF INTEREST.

## CHAPTER XV OF "A" VOLUME.

This name has for more than half a century been assigned to a vast mass of ruins lying in 25° 53' North latitude and 68° 49' East longitude about eight miles east of Shahdadpur in the Sinjhoro Taluka. They are locally known as Brahmanah, with variations. The question of the identity of these ruins has for long been a matter of controversy, and it is only possible here to give a summary of the opinions which have been formed on the subject.

When the Arab Muhammad Kasam invaded and conquered Sind in the year 711 A. D., there was a great Hindu city with a name which has been almost universally rendered by historians as Brahmanabad. Major H. G. Raverty, author of "Mihran of Sind and its Tributaries", has produced a good deal of evidence to show that this pronunciation and spelling are erroneous and that the city in question was identical with one which was founded by Bahman, son of Isfandayar, and called by his own name, Bahmanih, or Bahmanabad, about the year 470 B.C., i.e., nearly half a century after the conquest of Sind by the Persians (see A Volume, page 85). Whether Brahmanabad or Bahmanabad, it was a Hindu town when Muhammad Kasam attacked it, and it lay a few miles east of a river which has been assumed to be the Indus, but which Major Raverty contends was the "lost river", the Hakra, or a branch of it. Under Arab rule this town passed out of view, and in its stead came an Arab town called Mansurah, near to the same place, about the founding of which there are several stories. One historian, Bu-Rihan al-Biruni, as quoted by Rashid-ud-din, says that when Muhammad, son of Kasam, came into Sind, he subdued Bahman-no and gave it the name of Mansuriyah. Others refer to it as a distinct place. It became the principal city of the Arab province of Sind (see A Volume, page 92) and was more populous than Multan. After Mahmud of Ghazni expelled the abbasside governors, there was a long period during which the Hindus regained a good deal (it is difficult to say how much) of their former independence on the east of the Indus, and Mansurah disappeared from the ken of historians, as Brahmanabad had done before it. As regards the fate of Brahmanabad, tradition disposed of the question centuries ago. Once upon a time there was a Hindu king who was a very wicked man and he reigned at Brahmanabad and his name was Dalu Rai. He made a law that every young maiden who was married to any of his subjects must be sent to his palace on the night of the wedding. There was a noble who had a beautiful daughter and she was to be married, but he was a Mussalman and to obey the king's law would blacken his face for ever. In his difficulty he sought the advice of a very holy man, who told him not to be afraid, for he would destroy the city of the wicked king. The holy man then caused it to be made known that the vengeance of heaven was to fall on Brahmanabad and that the faithful should flee and save their lives. The king scoffed at the warning: so, when a fearful earthquake shook the whole city to

the ground with its walls and houses and idol temples, the king and all his courtiers were buried in its ruins. But those who heeded the warning of the holy man escaped and afterwards founded the city of Nasarpur. As this legend is fitted to almost every imposing heap of ruins in Sind, and they are many, it does not help towards the identification of Brahmanabad. Sir A. Burnes and his brother Dr. Burnes fixed on Kalan Kot as the most likely place and Captain Postans on Bhambor. Elliot was positive for Hyderabad, but all his topography was vitiated by the assumption that the Indus had always run in its present channel. Finally in 1854, Mr. A. F. Bellasis, to whose memory a mural tablet stands in the Church at Hyderabad, made a searching exploration of the ruins to the east of Shahdaipur, and seemed to have finally settled the site of the famous city. Only a few extracts can be given from his narrative, which was published in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for January 1856:—

"We selected for excavation a heap of ruins standing on the verge of the principal bazar or square. We had not commenced many minutes before we came upon the edge of a wall: clearing it, we soon came upon a cross wall, and then upon another, and another, until a house with a variety of rooms began fast to take shape and disclose its proportions. We had not dug two feet before we came to quantities of bones, and at that, and greater depths, skeletons were so numerous that it was hardly possible to dig a *pawna* full of earth without bringing up particles of bones. As far as I could judge, many were undeniably human bones, and others those of cattle and of horses. The human bones were chiefly found in doorways, as if the people had been attempting to escape, and others in the corners of the rooms. Many of the skeletons were in a sufficiently perfect state to show the position the body had assumed: some were upright, some recumbent with their faces down, and some crouched in a sitting posture. One in particular I remember finding in a doorway: the man had evidently been rushing out of his house, when a mass of brick work had, in its fall, crushed him to the ground, and there his bones were lying extended full length, and the face downwards. These bones, on exposure to the atmosphere, mostly crumbled to dust, and it was very difficult to obtain anything but fragments. But in excavating, you often obtain a good section of the skeleton, and thereby can easily tell the position of the body.

"Besides bones, I found large quantities of pottery in great varieties, and much of a very superior description to any I see nowadays in Sind. A good deal of the pottery was glazed in colours of great brilliancy, and some of the vessels are of a fine kind of earthenware or china. Pieces of glass and crystal were also found, both in the excavations and on the surface of the ruins, in quantities, and the glass of all kinds of colours. Fragments of cups, bottles and platters were very numerous. Some of the glass was beautifully stained of a deep blue colour, and other portions were worked in raised and ribbed patterns, displaying a high standard of art in their manufacture. Stones for grinding grain, others for grinding curry-stuff and some for mixing paints; several

stones for sharpening knives and tools; numerous large pieces of korundum or emery, also used by cutlers to sharpen swords and instruments; quantities of cornelians and cornelian chips, and agates, and other pretty stones, balls, beautifully turned, of ivory, agate and marble; coins, chiefly of copper, some few of silver; beads and ornaments of cornelian and glass, in every variety. In one of the rooms I found a large grain jar, ribbed in circles; its mouth was arched over with brick-work. I at first took it for a well but afterwards discovered it to be a sunken grain jar. The diameter of its mouth was two feet, and inside it was empty for four feet, the bottom portion being filled with mould, possibly the decomposed remains of the grain.

"Among the collection are two round solid balls of pottery, the use of which it is difficult to imagine. The most probable supposition is that they were used as missiles and may have been employed by the defenders of the city against an invading force.

"The most curious relic I found was a hexagonal cylinder, of what I imagined to be wood, or perhaps ivory, with an inscription in Arabic in Kufic character on each side. It is three inches in length and two and three-quarters in circumference. It was probably a talisman or charm, which, when wrapped up in silk or leather, was worn round the arm or neck. It was unfortunately fractured soon after it was discovered, and has been put together with glue by Mr. Richardson. The Arabic inscriptions as far as they were legible are 'Allah is merciful', etc.

"I was at first of opinion that Brahmanabad had been destroyed by an invading army who had pillaged the city and slain the inhabitants, and that time and decay had made it a heap of ruins. Old Badin, in Lower Sind, is an instance of this kind: there you see heaps of ruins not unlike those of Brahmanabad, but in the midst of the ruins you also see several buildings, such as mosques and temples, whose walls were too strong for the hand of man to overthrow and upon whose strength time and slow decay alone make any impression. At Brahmanabad the ruin of the city seems to have been complete, and, with the exception of the fragment of the tower before described, nothing appears to have escaped utter destruction. This fact, added to the number of persons whose bones were found inside the houses, together with the quantities of coins and valuables that are to this day in Brahmanabad, shook my belief that an invading army had destroyed the city.

"Nor do I believe that the city was destroyed by fire. The walls had not the appearance of a conflagration. The many delicate articles everywhere to be found in Brahmanabad, in a general conflagration of the city, must have been consumed: the glass, for instance, would have been fused, the bones would not have been in existence; and the delicate ornaments of the women would all have been destroyed or borne the marks of fire, whereas nothing of the kind is discernible.

"Under all these circumstances, I think it highly probable that the popular account that Brahmanabad was destroyed by an earthquake is true. It must have been some such convulsion of nature to have

effected the complete and utter destruction of a city so strongly built as Brahmanabad : and I further think it probable that the same convulsion that shook the city to its very foundation changed the course of the river which once, without doubt, washed the city walls.

"On the third occasion that Mr. Richardson and I visited Brahmanabad, we excavated a house in the same bazar, but some little distance higher up, and were richly rewarded by finding some beautifully-carved figures in ivory. The largest is about four inches long, a female standing figure with a lotus in one hand ; many of the other figures appear to be dancing-girls ; the female with a looking-glass is again to be recognized, and also another warrior ; an elephant, fully caparisoned and others—in all about fifteen figures. These also were in no way defaced by the hand of the iconoclast.

" In this same house we were further repaid by finding nearly a complete set of ivory chessmen—one set white, the other black. The kings and queens are about three inches high, and the pawns about one, the other pieces of different intermediate heights. All have been made for use on a board with holes, for each piece has a peg in it, similar to chessmen use nowadays on board ship, to prevent the pieces being easily knocked down and the game disturbed."

The finding of chessmen is peculiarly interesting in view of the tradition that chess was invented by King Dahir at Brahmanabad or Alor.

Unfortunately the coins found by Mr. Bellasis proved, when examined, to be those of Mansur *bis* Jambur, Abdur Rahman and other Arab rulers of Mansurah. The first of these was according to one account (see A Volume, page 91) the founder of Mansurah. For this and other reasons of a historical kind Major-General M. R. Haig put forward a suggestion in a paper published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Volume XVI. Part 2, that the ruins described by Mr. Bellasis were really those of Mansurah, and that another mass of ruins, six miles to the north-east of them, were the remains of Brahmanabad. He disbelieved the story of the earthquake and attributed the desertion and subsequent decay of Brahmanabad to nothing else than a change in the course of the river, leaving it without water. Mansurah might have succumbed, he thought, to a similar fate some centuries later. General Haig further suggested the probable identity of a smaller ruin at the village of Mutahlo about two and a quarter miles to the north-west of Brahmanabad (his Mansurah) with a Buddhist monastery, Sawandi, which is known to have been near to Brahmanabad in the days of Chach and is mentioned in the "Chachnamah".

The next light was thrown on the subject in 1897, when Mr. H. Cousens, Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Bombay, made deep excavations into the ruins of Bahmanah and came to the surprising conclusion that both Mr. Bellasis and General Haig were right. He found convincing evidence that he was among the remains of two cities one of which had been built on the *debris* of the other. The lower was Hindu, but the upper unmistakably Musselman. The foundations of several mosques were cleared and numerous coins were found with Arabic

superscriptions, some of which Mr. Cousens states to be those of the eastern Khalifas, so that they must have been brought to Sind by the Arabs. Upon this theory it is possible to construct an account of Brahmanabad not wholly inconsistent with such information as history supplies. We know that Muhammad Kasam did not destroy the Hindu town, but put a garrison in it and left the Hindus to manage it. Shortly afterwards Jasiya, the son of Dahir, led a revolt and managed to get possession of Brahmanabad, but had to submit again and become a Musselman, after which he was confirmed in the governorship of the town. Later on he had a quarrel with an Arab governor "on the other side of the water" and was killed in a battle against him. It is not improbable that, after this or some subsequent and similar conflict between the Arab governors and the people of the country, there was a vengeful massacre and destruction of the town. Then it would be quite in accordance with Musselman practice to build their new town of Mansurah partly on the site of it. This might also explain the connection of Mansurah with Mahfudhah, a smaller Arab fort which preceded it and was on the opposite side of some large sheet of water. The name of Bahmanabad, or Bahman-nih, or Bahman-no (for it has several variations), remained, as General Haig says, linked to that of Mansurah, long after both were in ruins, and eventually the Arab half of it was dropped and Bahmanah-Mansurah became Mansurah. At the present day local tradition knows nothing of Mansurah. Mr. Cousens' theory of the destruction of Mansurah is that it was sacked by an enemy and the inhabitants were put to the sword. This would account for the skeletons found by Mr. Bellasis and numerous human remains found by Mr. Cousens himself, and it seems extremely probable that if the conquerors were the Sumras who undoubtedly attained to virtual if not nominal independence while the deputies of the slave kings at Bukkur and Sehwan were fully occupied with their western frontiers, the Musselman historians would pass the incident over in silence as unimportant and discreditable.

Another very interesting discovery of Mr. Cousens was the foundation of a Buddhist *stupa* at Depar Ghangro, the ruin which General Haig identified with the real Brahmanabad. This may be the site of the Sawandi monastery which General Haig placed at Mutahlo.

The ruins of Brahmanabad are about four miles in circumference. The whole space is covered with mounds of broken and crumbled bricks, some of them fifteen feet high, with a few clear spaces, which are conjectured to have been market squares. There is no stone, but occasional lumps of charred wood seem to indicate the former presence of woodwork in the buildings. The earth of the ruins is considered to be a valuable manure and is excavated for the purpose by the cultivators of the neighbourhood.

In 1909 Mr. Cousens again visited Brahmanabad, and on consideration of his report Government decided that the remains were not worth the expense of systematic conservation and excavation. It was further agreed that there was no objection to the removal of the earth by the surrounding cultivators.

*Doulatpur*, a small village situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri about 12 miles south of Moro, is only of interest as being near the mausoleum of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, the man who extended the Kalhora rule to the east of the Indus and made Sind one Kingdom (see A Volume, page 109). He led a stormy life and was at last driven from his throne by Ahmed Shah the Afghan and died, it is said, at Jaisalmer in or about 1755 A. D., so it is improbable that he is actually buried in this mausoleum which his son Muhammad Murad Yar Khan, who succeeded him for a short time, is said to have built. Moreover, one of the inscriptions on the outer door makes mention of Ghulam Shah, the builder of Hyderabad, and Sarfaraz Khan, who were son and grandson respectively of Nur Muhammad; so probably the tomb was not built or at any rate not completed until some time after the death of the latter. It is said to have been built by one Abu Bakar, a famous architect of Tatta, and contains some fine stone carving and Persian inscriptions which unfortunately are much broken and difficult to be decyphered. This building is now declared an ancient monument under the Act. A fair is annually held at it in the month of Zulhaj. The mausoleum is about six miles north-east of Doulatpur.

*Halani*, a large village in Kandiyo Taluka, is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is six miles distant from Kandiyo. It is rendered notable by a great Hindu fair which is held on Vesakhi, the day on which the sun enters Mekh (Aries). It is held in honour of a community of Sadhus (Hindu Ascetics) who claim to have been settled at Halani for a century. The average attendance during the six days of the fair is 10,000. Fruit, vegetables, cloth, camel, saddles, etc., are sold at it. The "Suri" or execution tower in the cemetery to the east of the village is said to have been erected by Mehrab Khan Mari, a local governor, for the Talpurs: and is the chief object of interest in the neighbourhood.

*Kandiyo* (27° 4' N. Lat. and 68° 15' E. Long.) is a large village and the headquarter station of Kandiyo Taluka. It had a population of 3,863 at the census of 1921 and contains a Mukhtiarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Local Fund garden, Police Station, school, Musafirkhana and Dispensary. It possessed a Municipality, but this was abolished in 1887. The nearest railway station is Kandiyo Road, nine miles distant. The place is said to have been built during the reign of the Emperor Jehangir, which would make it nearly three hundred years old. Before it was built there was a town near the site called Patoipur which was abandoned owing to an unusual rise of the river. The site of the present town of Kandiyo was then chosen as being somewhat more elevated, and having a large number of Kandi trees growing upon it, the place took, it is supposed from this circumstance, the name of Kandiyo.

*Moro* (26° 40' N. Lat. and 68° 2' E. Long.), the headquarter station of Moro Taluka, is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and had a population of 2,636 at the census of 1921. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's

Office, Police Station, District Bungalow, Primary School, Post Office and Musafirkhana. It is 20 miles from the nearest Railway station Bandhi. It had a Municipality, but it was abolished in 1886. Apart from the fact that it is the taluka headquarters the place is not now one of any importance. It is said to have been founded about 280 years ago by one Bazir Fakir of the Moro tribe. The grave of an Englishman, by name Henry Ryland, a Deputy Collector who died at Moro in 1869, with an appropriate monument over it, lies near the District Bungalow.

*Naushahro Feroz* (situated in 26° 50' N. Lat. and 68° 11' E. Long.) is the headquarter town of Naushahro Taluka Naushahro Feroz and had a population of 4,208 at the census of 1921. It is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is 11 miles from the nearest Railway station Pad Idan. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, a District Bungalow, Resident Magistrate's Court, Sub-Judge's Court, Dispensary, Veterinary Dispensary, Madressah High School, Primary School, Post Office, a small library and Musafirkhana. It was once administered by a Municipality, but this was abolished in 1887. The name is derived from one Feroz Khan, one of the state officials in the days of Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora, who founded it. During the Talpur rule it was one of the principal depôts for the artillery of the Mirs. Weaving used to be carried on in the town on a considerable scale.

*Naushahshah* (situated in 26° 15' N. Lat. and 68° 27' E. Long.) is the headquarter town of the district and of the taluka of the same name. It was formerly a small and unimportant village although situated on the railway line, and has no historical interest. With the extension of the Nasrat Canal and the opening of the Jamrao it was selected as the headquarters of a new taluk first known as Nasrat and now as Nawabshah, and later owing to its central position it was selected as the headquarters of the new district, which came into existence in 1912. The town has not made much progress as a centre for trade. It is slowly attracting outsiders to settle in it. It is expected to rise and prosper after the Rohri canal project comes into operation.

The civil station lies to the west of the town, and is now completed. Its most conspicuous building is the Collector's Kacheri, which was erected in 1915 at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,34,000. Much of the building has been constructed of Jingshahi stone and a parapet of this stone runs round it. There are two wings in which the offices are situated and between them is the durbar hall, a fine room 55 feet by 35 feet, paved with marble and with a dais at one end.

The other public buildings include the Police headquarter lines, the Sub-Judge's Court, now used as the Resident Magistrate's Court, and the Taluka Kacheri.

Bungalows have been erected for the Collector, an Assistant Collector, the Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Collector, the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The first one is double storied. All are contained in spacious compounds and are themselves of spacious dimensions.

*Sakrand* (situated in 26° 8' N. Lat. and 68° 19' E. Long.) is the head-quarter station of Sakrand Taluka and had a population of 619 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Police Station, Musafirkhana, school, dispensary and Post Office. It is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is 13 miles from the nearest railway station, Sarhali. Except that it is the headquarters of a taluka it is a village of no importance, and it has no historical interest.

*Shahdadpur* (situated in 25° 55' N. Lat. and 68° 40' E. Long.) is the headquarter town of the Shahdadpur Taluka and contains a Mukhtiarkar's Office, a District Bungalow, Police Station, Musafirkhana, Rest-house, Post Office and school. It has a railway station. It formerly had a Municipality. This was abolished, but it was revived in 1914. The town is said to have been founded by Mir Shahdad Talpur about 200 years ago, and it has for a long time been an active centre of trade and industry, the majority of the population being Hindus. The Old Gazetteer states that at that time, i.e., forty years ago, the value of the oil annually pressed at Shahdadpur was Rs. 20,000 and the value of the local trade Rs. 60,000. The population which was 2,232 then, had increased to 5,991 at the census of 1921 and cotton has now taken a prominent place in the trade. There are two cotton ginning factories in the town at present. Shahdadpur is one of the places associated with the love story of Suhni and Mehar (see A Volume, page 484) and the graves of the lovers are pointed out, but other places in Sind and the Punjab are also candidates for this distinction.

*Sinjhoro* (situated in 26° 2' N. Lat. and 68° 51' E. Long.) is the headquarters of the new taluka of that name. It has a railway station on the Mirpur Khas-Khadro Railway and contains the Mukhtiarkar's kacheri and Police lines and a fine dispensary. The village had a population of 1,028 at the census of 1921. It is not a place of any historical interest.

*Tando Adam* or *Adamjo Tando* (situated in 25° 46' N. Lat. and 68° 42' E. Long.) is a large municipal town in the Shahdadpur Taluka, which, from its position and the number of roads that converged upon it, had acquired a considerable trade even forty years ago. Since that time its population has increased from 3,457 to 12,966 at the census of 1921 and the advent of the railway has given an impetus to its trade, so that some of the European firms of Karachi maintain agencies here and a number of cotton ginning and rice husking factories have been established. At present there are nine such factories. The population contains a majority of Hindus. The principal men of the town, however, are descendants of the Adam Khan Mari who founded it, according to tradition, about 120 years ago. The chief public buildings are the Resident Magistrate's Court, Police Station, Post and Telegraph Office, school and musafirkhana.

*Thul Rukan* is the local name of the ruin of a Buddhist *stupa* situated at a distance of 16 miles south of Moro and 8 miles southeast of Daulatpur. It lies on the east of the Hyderabad-Rohri road. There is no village of any size in the vicinity, nor the remains of any. The following description is by Mr. H. Cousens (Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1897): "The *stupa*, a solid cylindrical structure of burnt brick, stands about 60 feet high and it has been decorated with three bands of pilasters in tiers one above the other. The lowest has been destroyed utterly, probably by the Muhammadans, because it was adorned with figures in relief. The villagers told me that an irrigation engineer, who excavated the fallen *debris* which encumbers the base of the *stupa*, dugout several images and took them away. The capitals of the pilasters of the upper bands as well as some projecting string courses are decorated with beautifully carved brick-work in floral scrolls and other designs. The clay has been carved whilst wet and was not moulded, the edges being sharp and crisp still. The *debris* around the base is piled up against it in some places ten feet high and this has all fallen from the sides and top. There is a hole in the centre of the *stupa* excavated downwards from above and now 36 feet deep. This is probably the excavation made by Sir Bartle Frere. One of the villagers, who seemed to be well primed with information concerning the *thul*, told me that some years ago a number of Muhammadans, who were celebrating some *id* close by, rushed into it through a door in its side to escape a sudden storm of rain when the interior collapsed and buried them all. He also informed me that a former Collector found, on excavation in an outer surrounding ring of ruined heaps, an earthen pot about ten or twelve inches in diameter containing a pair of bronze anklets. I think further excavation here would be full of interest and I propose to do this during the coming touring season." The excavation by Sir Bartle Frere, referred to above, was made in February 1858, in company with Messrs. Shaw Stewart and J. Gibbs. They sank a shaft down to the base, but found nothing. The Superintendent of Archaeology was unable to visit Thul Rukan again, but in 1905 Government sanctioned Rs. 1,813 for special repairs to the *stupa*. There is no local tradition or legend worth recording about the place.

TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in sq. miles.	Number of		Population in 1911.			
		Towns	Villages	Total	Males	Females	Urban
Kandaro ..	462	--	80	75,000	37,496	32,504	--
Moro ..	492	--	79	34,124	19,671	14,453	--
Nimbaher ..	492	--	94	21,017	10,840	10,177	--
Savantshah ..	947	4	176	58,692	28,240	30,452	2,772
Saknrao ..	106	--	81	23,522	10,429	13,094	--
Shahadpur ..	242	2	101	68,534	36,919	31,915	18,857
Singhpura ..	473	--	122	43,188	24,023	19,165	--
Total ..	3,009	8	729	418,600	212,870	184,830	21,729

Taluka.	Population in 1911— excl. Urban	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per house/miles	Population in 1911.		
				Total	Males	Females
Kandaro ..	70,000	12,489	373	61,262	32,008	30,254
Moro ..	54,124	9,223	312	51,092	25,985	27,097
Nimbaher ..	71,017	12,899	344	64,806	33,291	30,515
Savantshah ..	55,080	4,091	108	51,891	26,944	24,747
Saknrao ..	32,502	6,230	109	50,710	31,722	23,097
Shahadpur ..	60,577	17,385	328	52,394	47,352	30,662
Singhpura ..	43,188	8,870	91	43,188	26,277	18,857
Total ..	396,923	29,806	108	418,600	212,870	184,830

## TABLE II.—RAINFALL.

*Part A—By months.*

At Nawabshah.

Months.	Rainfall.			
	Normal mean.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.
January	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
February	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
March	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
April	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
May	0.21	0.21	0.47	0.21
June	0.54	0.26	0.26	0.54
July	0.45	0.39	0.72	0.45
August	4.22	17.89	8.89	4.7
September	0.80	0.11	0.71	0.80
October	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
November	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
December	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	8.46	18.71	18.81	8.18

Months.	Rainfall—wind.			
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.
January	0.20	0.1	0.1	0.20
February	0.7	0.49	0.49	0.7
March	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
April	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79
May	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79
June	0.11	0.11	2.19	0.11
July	1.42	0.92	0.37	1.42
August	0.12	0.12	0.56	0.12
September	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.47
October	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
November	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
December	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Total	3.61	1.40	3.15	3.26

TABLE II—RAINFALL—*contd.**Part B—By Talukas.*

Taluka	Rainfall.			
	Normal mean.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Kandiaro	4.25	Not available	37.47	9.48
Namshahro (at Namshahro)	4.00	3.35	10.22	0.29
Namshahro (at Tharushah)	4.00	0.1	17.93	0.38
Moro	9.12	15.41	15.79	0.19
Sakrand	8.79	22.22	20.68	0.49
Nawabshah	8.40	18.71	18.04	0.18
Shahdadpur (at Shahdadpur)	8.2	8.79	15.38	0.90
Shahdadpur (at Tando Adam)	8.2	8.10	13.68	0.36
Rajdhoro	8.00	12.33	15.28	1.28

Talukas	Rainfall— <i>contd.</i>			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Kandiaro	7.2	1.19	3.20	1.18
Namshahro (at Namshahro)	2.79	1.12	3.72	1.19
Namshahro (at Tharushah)	1.69	1.9	3.27	1.23
Moro	1.96	0.63	1.69	0.37
Sakrand	2.89	1.22	10.8	0.48
Nawabshah	1.81	1.48	3.2	0.78
Shahdadpur (at Shahdadpur)	3.21	1.75	3.4	0.68
Shahdadpur (at Tando Adam)	2.75	0.68	3.09	0.22
Rajdhoro	2.23	0.78	0.58	0.1

TABLE III.—TEMPERATURE.

(At Nawabshah).

Year.	January.		May	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1916	94	58	113	79
1917	90	52	106	75
1918	72	55	112	85
1919	91	49	110	86
1920	78	52	100	84
1921	85	52	109	85
1922	78	58	116	81

Year.	July		November	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1916	109	58	89	63
1917	108	62	86	68
1918	110	61	86	68
1919	107	64	88	64
1920	102	64	88	62
1921	*	*	*	*
1922	106	62	98	64

\* No temperature was taken in the months of July and November as during that period there was no meteorological Thermometer, it being stolen away from the Dispensary. The new one was received in the beginning of the month of December 1921.

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total (in 1921).	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
Tando Adam	12,966	7,196	5,770	
Shahdadpur	5,991	3,577	2,414	
Nawalshah	2,772	1,780	1,012	
Total	21,729	12,533	9,196	

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1921).

Taluka.	Religion.					Education.	
						Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Christians.	Others.		
Kandiaro	14,742	55,463	..	..	..	4,167	222
Nauhahro	14,381	36,822	..	13	1	5,333	668
More	9,150	44,984	..	..	..	2,535	103
Sakrand	7,029	46,353	..	..	117	1,966	23
Nawalshah	7,403	30,653	..	4	..	1,569	167
Shahdadpur	29,677	58,830	1	7	19	3,740	193
Singhoro	14,974	28,196	..	16	..	1,493	91
Total	97,347	321,135	1	40	137	26,212	1,495

TABLE VI.—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921).

Caste, Tribe or race numbering more than 10,000	Name of Taluk.			
	Kandhar.	Karabahar.	Muri.	Soharad.
Hindoo	•••	•••	••••	••••
Hind	••	••	•••	•••
Koli	••	••	•••	•••
Vasi	••	••	•••	•••
Lohora	••	••	6,865	3,105
Others	••	••	••••	10,017
Misce and unspesified	••	••	••••	••••
Moslem	••	••	••••	••••
Arab	••	••	••••	••••
Himachal	••	••	••••	••••
Others	••	••	••••	••••
Baluchi	••	••	2,001	0,722
Bundi	••	••	••••	••••
Chandhi Hall	••	•••	••••	••••
Dambhi	••	••	••••	••••
Jamali	••	••	••••	••••
Zai	••	••	••••	••••
Khom	••	••	••••	••••
Lagnari	••	••	••••	••••
Lohori	••	••	••••	••••
Mari	••	••	••••	••••
Rold	••	••	••••	••••
Others	••	••	••••	••••
Zai	••	••	••••	••••
Muslim	••	••	••••	••••
Rams	••	••	••••	••••
Ramra	••	••	••••	••••
Rindhi	••	••	8,702	10,093
Misce and unspesified	••	•••	••••	24,337
				5,546

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921)—*contd.*

Caste, Tribe or race numbering more than 10,000	Name of Taluka— <i>contd.</i>			
	Kevadshah	Santodhpur	Sambor	Dwarka Taluk
Hindoo	•••	•••	•••	•••
Qurb	••	•••	•••	•••
Koti	••	••	•••	•••
Yadav	••	••	•••	•••
Lohars	••	••	15,348	6,823
Others	••	••	•••	•••
Miraj and unspecified	••	••	•••	•••
Mandalava	•••	••	•••	•••
Azad	••	••	•••	•••
Bapna	••	••	•••	•••
Others	••	••	•••	•••
Balochi	••	••	14,427	20,819
Buri	••	••	•••	•••
Chawla Hal	••	••	•••	•••
Dowaria	••	••	•••	•••
Zamali	••	••	•••	•••
Zato	••	••	•••	•••
Khom	••	••	•••	•••
Laghari	••	••	•••	•••
Lohars	••	••	•••	•••
Marr	••	••	•••	•••
Build	••	••	•••	•••
Others	••	••	•••	•••
Zel	•••	••	•••	•••
Maldia	••	••	•••	•••
Gami	••	••	•••	•••
Banias	••	••	•••	•••
Shahdi	•••	••	15,758	30,847
Miraj and unspecified	••	••	•••	•••

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
1. Total area for which statistics are available.	2,462,570	2,487,418	2,461,941	2,436,428	2,409,125	2,491,220
2. Not available for cultivation.	865,769	861,022	865,792	868,120	867,394	780,050
<i>(a)</i> Forest lands	..	89,142	88,872	88,365	88,718	88,341
<i>(b)</i> Others	..	774,626	770,850	774,160	774,484	775,277
3. Available for cultivation.	1,621,801	1,621,496	1,618,219	1,621,311	1,621,123	1,750,170
<i>(A)</i> Uncultivated	..	222,907	220,944	204,782	220,000	403,799
<i>(B)</i> Occupied	..	1,298,904	1,294,552	1,254,437	1,267,303	1,257,371
<i>(i)</i> Current fallows	..	741,544	735,730	654,090	818,273	812,809
<i>(ii)</i> Net area cropped	..	547,359	553,822	597,428	440,090	437,203
<i>(C)</i> Irrigated—						
<i>By canals</i>	..	481,390	449,554	396,194	405,262	384,548
<i>By wells and tanks</i>	..	13,005	9,042	17,325	10,569	22,548
<i>Direct from River</i>	..	29,502	27,309	24,118	23,007	29,284
<i>(D)</i> On rainfall	..	21,501	63,011	..	100	..
<i>Crops</i>						
Class I. Cereals	..	881,064	721,407	288,123	288,760	250,204
II. Pulses	..	27,978	29,411	11,688	21,105	19,306
III. Vegetables and garden produce	..	7,862	8,081	4,935	8,142	8,043
IV. Oilseeds	..	2,347	2,381	2,373	2,480	2,718
V. Spices	..	5,000	7,302	752	515	110
VI. Grass	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Sugarcane	and	158	78	179	110	145
VIII. Oilseeds	..	22,700	45,449	8,288	11,800	6,300
IX. Dyes	..	1,000	1,200	1,027	801	1,378
X. Fibres	..	132,000	144,000	103,451	120,480	113,586
XI. Herbs	..	6,765	8,203	8,218	8,495	8,119
Total cultivation	..	564,000	563,144	457,462	481,179	445,720
Less area cropped twice	..	18,678	27,322	16,924	12,809	8,423
Actual area cropped	..	447,322	435,822	397,428	440,090	437,203

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

	Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1920-21.
<i>Cattle—</i>		
Plough Cattle	.. .. .. ..	99,167
Bulls for breeding purposes	.. .. .. ..	1,074
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes	.. .. .. ..	315
Milch cattle	.. .. .. ..	120,108
<b>Cattle stock</b>	.. .. .. ..	90,061
	Total cattle ..	300,666
<i>Others—</i>		
Horses or ponies	.. .. .. ..	10,637
Sheep	.. .. .. ..	92,002
Goats	.. .. .. ..	164,766
Camels	.. .. .. ..	15,432
Mules	.. .. .. ..	32
Donkeys	.. .. .. ..	6,396
	Total ..	289,294
Ploughs	.. .. .. ..	41,060
Carts	.. .. .. ..	1,365

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1922-23.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Shahdadpur	81	365
Sinjhoro	61	107
Sakrand	292	99
Moro	855	179
Nauabshahro	2,150	180
Kandiaro	4,000	125
Nowashah	40	231
Total for the district ..	7,471	1,258

TABLE X.—IRRIGATION

Particulars.	1916-17.		
	Area irrigated, Acres.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
<b>I.—Works for which Capital Amounts are kept.</b>			
<i>A. Productive.</i>			
Mahabali Canal	—	—	51,873
All Other Canals	—	—	14,056
Grand Main Canal	—	—	73,251
Jamrao Canal	—	—	236,626
<i>B. Depreciative.</i>			
Dad Canal	—	—	125,169
Xasra Canal	—	—	101,480
Rao Disturbances	—	—	—
Ex-Dad	—	—	31,482
<b>II.—Works for which Revenue Amounts are kept.</b>			
Mahabali Canal	—	—	13,292
Dandham Canal	—	—	16,883
Other Canals (Xasra)	—	—	10,764
Rao Wall	—	—	837
Ghami Mainmada	—	—	25,295
Other Canals (Hyderabad Canals)	—	—	1,608
<b>III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Amounts are kept.</b>			
Canals in the Kamra Canal District	—	—	21
Hyderabad Canals	—	—	—
Jamrao Canals	—	—	—

\*No separate account for

## WORKS.

Area irrigated.	1917-18.		Area irrigated.	1918-19.	
	Receipts. Acre.	Expenditure. Rs.		Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
41,285	3,42,472	40,000	44,024	1,07,692	38,247
12,967	31,029	6,487	8,726	30,120	2,808
46,752	1,60,077	64,887	46,277	1,64,504	94,262
226,406	8,28,279	2,18,853	201,296	7,48,217	2,38,547
121,639	9,36,020	1,47,397	45,261	1,29,405	1,38,549
77,678	1,29,474	1,43,913	10,106	94,747	1,30,289
----	----	----	----	----	----
12,267	61,080	6,392	7,402	19,633	6,782
12,249	22,193	10,182	4,882	12,875	10,381
12,716	41,368	12,092	12,241	21,168	11,209
12,248	29,209	12,291	8,455	21,144	11,813
612	2,582	2,584	392	4,267	2,380
12,266	60,869	----	20,778	33,043	----
1,260	4,367	4,371	821	4,497	1,815
----	4	4,256	----	----	6,024
----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	----	----	----

Nawabshah District.

TABLE X—IRRIGATION

Particulars.	1913-14		
	Area irrigated.	Receipts,	Expenditure,
	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I.—Works for which Capital Amounts are kept.</b>			
<b>1. Productive.</b>			
Narrashah Canal	47,465	1,11,302	36,745
All Indar Kandoti	9,239	22,705	14,329
Girdi Marath	62,317	1,60,000	93,921
Jamrao Canal	284,790	8,98,220	6,80,385
<b>2. Unproductive.</b>			
Dad Canal	98,101	2,01,077	2,06,819
Surat Canal	98,213	1,79,622	1,70,229
Rew Bhilbari	.....	.....	.....
Bar. Indr.	8,180	20,401	17,487
<b>II.—Works for which Revenue Amounts are kept.</b>			
Mohra Canal	7,000	20,027	18,000
Dandham Canal	15,540	98,222	11,910
Other Canals (Surat)	8,281	20,026	0,079
Rew. Wab	317	1,621	1,200
Khans Malwanda	22,449	27,673	.....*
Other Canals (Hyderabad Canal)	1,004	2,031	.179
<b>III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Amounts are kept.</b>			
Islands in the Surat Canal District	.....	.....	8,504
Hyderabad Islands	.....	.....	.....
Jamrao Canals	.....	.....	.....

\* See separate account for Narsibahal District.

WORKS—*contd.*

Area irrigated.	1888-89.		1889-90.		Expenditure.
	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
11,049	1,34,622	44,512	—	—	—
9,825	21,554	21,120	10,064	23,271	25,194
61,882	1,72,280	10,915	61,122	1,74,302	38,810
174,679	3,94,630	3,38,874	—	—	—
98,385	1,66,527	2,17,444	—	—	—
78,092	1,27,596	2,38,883	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
8,129	20,000	7,802	8,342	22,345	12,440
6,454	17,882	20,275	—	—	—
10,005	22,177	19,350	—	—	—
6,128	10,000	14,100	—	—	—
412	1,868	1,262	840	1,691	3,606
22,881	56,702	—	22,908	67,090	—
1,100	8,707	1,037	3,412	8,298	7145
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	15,004	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>†</sup> The figures of Dadewish included those of the Distributary in the Hyderabad Canal District.  
For figures of 1888-89 please see Gazetteer, Vol. II, Nawabshah District.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1882.					
	Advances.		Collections.		Outstanding Balances.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—
1913-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
1914-15	—	—	—	—	—	—
1915-16	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916-17	—	—	—	—	—	—
1917-18	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918-19	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919-20	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920-21	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921-22	—	—	—	—	—	—

Year.	Agricultural Loans Act, 1886.					
	Advances.		Collections.		Outstanding Balances.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—
1913-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
1914-15	—	—	—	—	—	—
1915-16	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916-17	—	—	—	—	—	—
1917-18	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918-19	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919-20	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920-21	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921-22	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE  
AND WAGES.

(At Nawabshah.)

Year.	Wheat.		Rice.		Dajri.		Jowar.		Gram.		Salt.	
	Seers T.											
1916	8 11	8 27	31 01	12 45	8 12	18 45						
1917	8 26	8 32	33 27	14 54	8 12	15 10						
1918	8 26	8 38	31 7	8 2	8 28	19 41						
1919	8 10	8 3	4 45	3 0	2 28	18 9						
1920	8 8	8 40	7 10	8 31	8 84	17 14						
1921	8 24	8 0	8 70	8 80	5 34	18 0						
1922	8 26	8 20	2 20	7 28	8 41	7 0	12 28					

Year.	Mason.		Carpenter.		Able-bodied agricultural labourer.		Peasant or house-keeper.	
	Per diem.	Rs. a. p.	Per diem.	Rs. a. p.	Per diem.	Rs. a. p.	Per diem.	Rs. a. p.
1916	1 8 0		1 70 0		8 8 0			
1917	1 8 0		1 70 0		8 8 0			
1918	1 8 0		1 12 0		8 10 0			
1919	1 8 0		1 12 0		8 10 0			
1920	1 8 0		2 9 0		8 10 0			
1921	1 8 0		2 4 0		8 8 0			
1922	1 8 0		2 4 0		8 10 0			

There is no record available showing the daily wage of a peon or labourer.

SIND GAESTERIN  
TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

*Nit.*

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Sq.m. A.					
1. Area—						
Conserv'd. ..	156,631	156,639	155,296	156,19	157,97	156,341
Protected. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,0
Total. ....	156,631	156,639	155,296	156,19	157,97	156,341
2. Chief Products—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Timber ..	14,119	23,540	12,656	15,782	13,004	11,827
(2) Fibre-wood ..	19,412	33,206	31,695	29,650	32,101	32,754
(3) Grazing ..	5,724	3,388	5,239	5,072	5,253	4,785
(4) Betel pods ..	3,640	2,583	1,815	4,518	3,441	3,026
(5) Lac ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Other products ..	3,928	8,073	6,024	6,030	3,398	6,131
3. Receipts ..	57,027	80,532	58,117	60,322	61,023	57,224
4. Expenditure ..	14,856	21,218	11,507	12,410	22,271	15,295
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	2,007	3,130	3,799	19	12	12
6. Area closed to grazing ..	4,900	6,005	4,879	5,395	4,511	2,412

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT.

Taluka	Description	Period	Previous settlement			Acre rate per acre
			Average acre	Average yield	Acre	
Rahimpur	Irrigated	1884 to 1897	--	----	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Xavasidub	Do.	1895-96 to 1896-97	--	66,625	2,34,800	2 13 0
Wadhamo.— Jauhar tract	Do.	1895-96 to 1895-96	--	----	--	- -
Non-Jauhar tract	Do.	* 1895-96 to 1895-96	--	71,447	2,34,864	2 14 0
Sakrand	Do.	1890-91 to 1895-96	56,000	67,222	2 4 0	
Kandhar	Do.	1899-1900 to 1910-11	55,760	1,20,213	2 1 0	
Bawalihan	Do.	Do.	70,720	2,17,000	2 1 0	
Mew	Do.	Do.	49,000	1,00,000	2 1 0	

TABLE XV.—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT—*contd.*

Taluka	Date of Settlement	No. of villages	Current (irrigational) settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest group.					
			Khurri					
			Garden	Dish	Other Rur.	Agr.	Per cent. above former	
Nizamabad	1897-98 ..	3	Rs. a. 3 9 3 0	Rs. a. 4 11 2 9	Rs. a. 2 9 2 0	Rs. a. 2 12 2 4	Rs. a. 2 0 2 8	
Newsholik	1897-98 ..	3	3 8 3 0	4 10 2 9	2 8 2 0	2 12 2 2	2 0 2 8	
Sugher— Jauhar tract	1904-05 ..	2	4 0 3 6	4 10 2 6	2 0 2 14	2 10 2 12	2 12 2 41	
Son-Jauhar tract	1907-08 ..	3	2 0 2 0	4 0 2 6	2 0 2 0	2 12 4 9	2 10 2 10	
Sukrana	1910-11 ..	2	— —	2 4 4 11	2 4 2 16	2 12 2 0	2 22 2 6	
Kandiaro	1914-15 ..	3	— —	4 8 2 8	2 10 2 14	2 14 2 0	2 6 2 4	
Mandohro	1914-15 ..	4	— —	4 8 2 12	2 12 2 14	2 2 2 0	2 6 2 0	
Nowo	1914-15 ..	4	— —	4 4 2 8	2 8 2 12	2 0 2 0	2 4 2 0	

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT—*contd.*

Taluka.	Current (irrigational) settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest group—contd.							
	Bath.				Dutani.			
	Rate	Initial	Total	Settled by Society 1911	Rate added by Society 1911	Rate added by Society 1912	Khaiti.	Rate
Sambalpur	Rs. a. 2 2	Rs. a. 2 4	Rs. a. 3 4	Rs. a. 3 12	Rs. a. 3 12	Rs. a. 3 12	Rs. a. 1 0	Rs. a. 2 8
	2 11	2 9	2 9	2 1	2 1	2 1	1 1	2 1
Koratshah	3 4	3 0	3 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	1 0	1 0
	3 12	3 9	3 9	3 12	3 12	3 12	1 0	1 0
Madras— Junnar tract	3 4	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	1 0
	2 12	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	1 0
Zam-Zamno tract	3 8	2 4	2 4	3 12	3 12	3 12	1 0	2 8
	2 11	2 9	2 9	2 1	2 1	2 1	1 4	2 4
Balmed	3 4	2 4	2 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	0 12	0 12
	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	0 12	0 12
Kandhar	3 12	2 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	1 8	1 12
	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 8	1 12
Kandahary	3 12	2 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	1 8	1 12
	2 9	2 12	2 12	2 8	2 8	2 8	1 8	1 12
Moro	3 12	2 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	1 0	1 12
	2 0	2 12	2 12	2 8	2 8	2 8	1 0	1 12

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT—*concl.*

Talukas.	Current (irrigational) settlement showing ratio per acre for highest and lowest group—cont.									
	Khurli and Puri Tal.	River Kachha.				Others.		Average ratio lowest group	Average ratio middle	Average ratio highest group
		White and barley.	Other crops.	Lentil soyabean pea plumbed	Black gram	Dahli Hindi.	goats			
Shahdadpur	..	No river	Kachha.	—	0.12	0.12	0.12	Atmos.	Rs. 10.00 p.	Rs. 10.00 p.
Nawabshah	..	No river	Kachha.	—	0.12	0.12	0.12	40,200	1,38,402	3 6 0
Beghun— Jauhar tract	..	No river	Kachha.	—	—	0.12	0.12	47,945	1,79,237	3 1 6
Non-Jauhar tract	..	..	..	..	—	1 2	12,452	30,200	2 14 8	—
Sikrand	2 8	2 9	2 12	1 8	—	0.12	0.12	1,042	1,07,220	3 3 0
Kandiaro	2 8	2 9	2 12	1 8	—	0.12	0.12	44,000	1,98,518	3 1 0
Kamalpur	2 8	2 9	2 12	1 8	—	0.12	0.12	70,728	2,17,000	3 1 0
Moro	2 8	2 9	2 12	1 8	—	0.12	0.12	49,000	1,91,127	3 1 0

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1. Offences against public tranquillity	59	12	—	—	9	15
2. Murder	19	3	22	25	34	—
3. Criminal Injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Rape	1	—	1	—	—	11
5. Hurt, Criminal force and assault including grievous hurt	60	46	59	45	55	—
6. Dacoity and robbery	2	8	18	2	31	—
7. Theft including cattle theft	150	328	302	321	309	—
8. Other offences under Indian Penal Code	240	140	126	277	211	—
9. Bad Livelihood	245	89	120	185	127	—
10. Police	—	31	38	9	10	—
11. Salt law	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Excise	—	—	—	7	22	32
13. Forest	—	—	33	12	9	—
14. Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	77
15. Municipal	—	—	182	37	16	34
16. Other offences	—	—	269	197	146	157
Total	901	1,001	1,014	1,050	981	—

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Original.</i>						
Persons tried by—						
Subordinate Magistrates	1,645	2,239	2,431	3,437	3,781	
District, Sub-Divisional and First Class Magistrates.	2,002	1,849	2,015	2,273	2,022	
Court of Session ..	111	57	52	167	150	
Total ..	3,758	4,144	4,500	4,877	4,953	
<i>Appellate.</i>						
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates						
Dis. Court of Session ..	127	49	81	107	82	
Total ..	376	318	354	392	341	
Grand Total ..	503	562	552	599	533	
<i>Revision.</i>						
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate						
Dis. by Session Court ..	2	11	5	1	11	
Total ..	29	29	39	41	39	
Grand Total ..	4,233	4,686	5,515	5,337	5,893	

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TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Years.	Original.					
	Number of suits brought in					
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judges' Courts.		
	For money or movable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.
1916	2,710	220	4,000	..	2	2
1917	2,804	206	3,800	..	1	3
1918	2,832	227	3,060	..	2	4
1919	2,850	223	3,773	1	2	3
1920	2,478	225	2,703	2	..	2
1921	2,370	174	2,444	..	..	..
1922	2,354	199	2,553	..	..	..

Years.	Appeals.			
	Value of suits brought in		Total Number of Appeals.	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judges' Courts.	From districts.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs. L. p.	Rs. L. p.		
1916	19,22,060 11 3	90 0 0	21	3
1917	6,00,100 12 2	469 0 0	40	2
1918	5,34,000 9 11	....	32	4
1919	4,76,012 8 2	5,012 0 0	26	6
1920	6,10,878 0 0	5,452 0 0	60	1
1921	3,92,074 0 0	....	35	1
1922	4,30,454 0 0	....	42	6

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION.

Year	Registration offices.	Affecting immovable property.		
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.
1918	—	0	Rs. 3,240	Rs. 8,18,132 0 0
1917	—	0	2,782	Rs. 9,04,666 0 0
1916	—	0	4,667	Rs. 10,10,432 0 0
1915	—	0	5,271	Rs. 9,33,172 0 0
1914	—	0	2,923	Rs. 8,83,265 0 0
1913	—	0	5,211	Rs. 11,209 0 0
1912	—	0	4,723	Rs. 27,029 0 0
1911	—	0		

Year	Registration offices.	Affecting immovable property.		Total receipts.	
		Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extraordinary fees and sum.
1916	—	92	Rs. 585 0 0	Rs. 277	Rs. 1,107
1917	—	91	232 0 0	8,218	— 000
1918	—	44	116 0 0	11,149	1,809
1919	—	67	187 0 0	15,567	1,000
1920	—	42	109 0 0	13,023	1,229
1921	—	41	116 0 0	13,190	1,250
1922	—	38	131 0 0	15,233	1,160

TABLE XX—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF POLICE AS STOOD ON THE 31ST MARCH 1922.

Polic Station.	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
Kandla	1	1	7	28
Nawabshah	1	2	8	31
Tharunthab	1	1	3	15
Merv	1	1	5	18
Dundlapur	1	1	2	11
Bukkend	1	1	2	23
Kazi Ahmed	1	1	4	11
Nawabshah	1	1	26	117
Shahdadpur	1	1	7	29
Shahpur	1	1	4	21
Tando	2	2	6	24
Soham	1	1	2	10
Bori	1	1	2	10
Total	2	12	80	335

Polic Station.	Total	Extra guardia.	
		Officers	Men
Kandla	34	.....	.....
Nawabshah	44	.....	.....
Tharunthab	20	.....	.....
Merv	24	.....	.....
Dundlapur	13	.....	.....
Bukkend	20	.....	.....
Kazi Ahmed	16	.....	.....
Nawabshah	148	.....	.....
Shahdadpur	27	.....	.....
Shahpur	26	.....	.....
Tando Adam	22	.....	.....
Soham	22	.....	.....
Bori	24	.....	.....
Total	405	.....	.....

TABLE XX—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF POLICE AS STOOD ON THE 31st MARCH 1922—*contd.*

*Summary for the District.*

POLICE STATION.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.
1. At 8 Police Stations	2	7	57	49
2. At 29 outposts	2	2	24	37
3. At District Head Quarters	1	4	24	107
4. At Taluka Head Quarters	1	8	23	123
5. Armed	1	19	22	127
5. Unarmed	2	10	88	86
5. Mounted				
Total	5	19	89	355
6. Assisted strength	5	10	89	355

POLICE STATION.	Total.	Extra guards.	
		Officers.	Men.
1. At 8 Police Stations	90	.....	.....
2. At 29 outposts	90	.....	.....
3. At District Head Quarters	120	.....	.....
4. At Taluka Head Quarters	120	.....	.....
5. Armed	120	.....	.....
5. Unarmed	120	.....	.....
5. Mounted	120	.....	.....
Total	480	.....	.....
6. Assisted strength	480	.....	.....

TABLE XXI—JAILS.

Name and Class of Sub-Jail,	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in	
	Males	Females	Total	1918	1917
Lock-ups and 2nd Class Sub-Jails,	158	70	228	68	73
Name and Class of Sub-Jail	Daily average number of prisoners in				
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Lock-ups and 3rd Class Sub-Jails,	89	100	191	188	123

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS

Head of Revenue realised.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Land Revenue	16,47,357	14,83,385	11,30,085	10,57,879
Stamps	71,200	71,200	93,284	1,04,123
Income-tax	28,255	31,893	39,300	43,317
Excise	2,11,266	2,12,467	1,71,551	2,02,672
Local Fund	2,45,995	2,38,711	2,36,178	2,19,773
Other Sources	8,460	8,156	7,878	7,778
Total	22,10,428	21,50,397	18,44,335	21,31,612

Head of Revenue realised.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Land Revenue	11,21,942	11,30,775	10,31,155
Stamps	90,007	90,476	1,03,101
Income-tax	56,792	4,000	32,210
Excise	2,14,315	1,38,425	1,61,898
Local Fund	2,23,407	2,78,911	2,97,422
Other Sources	8,300	10,128	30,227
Total	18,31,663	22,31,714	22,36,329

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKA  
FOR THE YEAR 1922-1923.

Taluka.	Land Revenue.	Stamps	Tenant Tax.	Excise.
Shahdadpur	Rs. 2,30,217	Rs. 47,365	Rs. 4,398	Rs. 271
Kasabshahi	2,74,258	9,459	2,569	32,065
Singham	2,39,665	2,176	2,192	1,546
Sakrad	2,80,647	1,902	1,296	2,078
Moro	2,64,800	8,274	8,311	4,366
Nandlahro	2,24,416	23,568	6,294	30,196
Kandhar	2,15,050	7,324	5,288	22,196
Total ..	15,51,135	1,03,101	22,240	1,03,868

Taluka.	Other Sources.	Local Fund.	Total.
Shahdadpur	Rs. 16,500	Rs. 72,199	Rs. 3,21,098
Kasabshahi	121	26,129	4,06,129
Singham ..	178	31,825	3,26,548
Sakrad ..	127	25,072	2,46,091
Moro ..	1,149	18,987	2,35,188
Nandlahro ..	27,058	33,479	2,54,581
Kandhar ..	1,144	29,372	2,29,881
Total ..	10,227	1,07,432	22,09,833

TABLE XXIII—LAND REVENUE.

Particulars.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1. Net Land Revenue—				
(1) Arrears .....	Rs. 31,277	Rs. 34,998	Rs. 36,594	Rs. 31,064
(2) Current .....	17,27,386	18,28,708	12,61,079	15,25,722
	Total	27,78,663	18,63,698	15,47,792
		16,70,800		
2. Inductions—				
(1) Remissions .....	Rs. 74,074	Rs. 1,09,423	Rs. 85,401	Rs. 24,529
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off .....	2,162	2,603	1,322	210
	Total	76,237	1,11,425	97,723
		10,448		
3. Net Demand—				
(1) Arrears .....	Rs. 40,094	Rs. 32,993	Rs. 38,382	Rs. 32,154
(2) Current .....	16,65,619	15,19,294	11,65,587	15,21,238
	Total	17,05,613	15,51,288	15,50,770
		16,24,394		
4. Collection—				
(1) Arrears .....	Rs. 35,842	Rs. 18,882	Rs. 35,445	Rs. 35,732
(2) Current .....	16,27,584	14,89,708	11,21,246	10,02,127
	Total	16,47,927	14,98,590	13,56,686
		13,57,479		
5. Balance—				
(1) Arrears .....	Rs. 29,061	Rs. 36,163	Rs. 37,717	Rs. 37,403
(2) Current .....	25,000	30,361	44,347	23,051
	Total	54,061	66,524	61,064
		61,455		

TABLE XXIII—LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

Particulars	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—			
(1) Arrears .....	106,485	1,01,584	79,085
(2) Current .....	13,84,023	15,51,972	16,51,447
Total .....	14,90,507	17,53,558	17,30,532
2. Deductions—			
(1) Turnishand .....	1,01,704	61,715	25,122
(2) Advances irrecoverable written off .....	5,345	301	1,854
Total .....	1,01,704	62,016	25,976
3. Net Demand—			
(1) Arrears .....	60,000	1,40,703	74,231
(2) Current .....	12,22,046	14,80,157	16,16,255
Total .....	12,82,046	16,80,860	16,90,486
4. Collections—			
(1) Arrears .....	26,153	1,41,008	21,881
(2) Current .....	11,07,189	14,87,312	15,99,294
Total .....	11,33,342	15,98,320	16,81,175
5. Balance—			
(1) Arrears .....	84,925	57,989	52,409
(2) Current .....	1,46,730	81,476	11,973
Total .....	1,46,730	79,065	53,442

TABLE XXIV.—EXCISE.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported Liquors ..	1. License fee ..	234	378	544	446
B.—Country spirit and fermented	1. Still head duty	90,031	1,10,002	85,678	1,04,430
C.—Liquors ..	2. Distillery Revenue book	23,854	24,226	26,129	41,000
	Total ..	1,14,886	1,37,204	1,22,593	1,49,577
Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..	7,210	6,050	..	..
	2. License fees ..	4,181	4,252	12,730	16,927
	3. Gain on sale Proceeds ..	17,824	16,038	16,938	16,640
	Total ..	29,215	26,340	31,668	33,487
D.—Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	13,874	26,810	..	..
	2. License fees ..	22,650	21,306	17,669	19,313
	Total ..	36,524	48,116	35,338	39,313
E.—Burdennes ..	1. Alcohol ..	150	302	94	358
	2. Opium ..	..	..	262	57
	Total ..	150	302	347	315
	Total, Gross Revenue ..	231,886	2,12,167	1,71,551	2,02,672

TABLE XXIV—EXCISE—*contd.*

Exched articles.	Receipts from.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	
A.—Imported Liquors ..		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. License fee ..	879	701	1,301		
B.—Country spirit and fermented					
C.—Liquors ..					
1. Still head duty ..	1,11,	540	10,200		
2. Distillery license	41,717	14,587	24,328		
3. ..					
	Total ..	1,20,942	65,548	1,18,372	
D.—Opium and its preparations ..					
1. Duty ..	.....	.....	.....		
2. Licensed fees ..	10,276	10,000	12,023		
3. Share on sale					
proceeds ..	16,004	15,275	16,000		
	Total ..	25,240	25,240	28,023	
E.—Drugs other than opium ..					
1. Fees on permits ..	.....	.....	.....		
2. License fees ..	21,710	20,428	22,515		
	Total ..	21,710	20,428	22,515	
F.—Miscellaneous ..					
1. Abbott ..	123	209	209		
2. Opium ..	.....	.....	217		
	Total ..	123	209	217	
	Total, Gross Revenue:	2,14,215	1,18,423	1,18,000	

TABLE XXV.—STAMPS.

Sale Proceeds.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	22,812 4 0	26,192 0 0	27,602 1 0	38,094 0 0
2. Non-Judicial ..	67,677 0 0	67,677 11 0	65,545 4 0	65,129 0 0
(1) Foreign Bills and Notarial stamps ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Bills of Exchange Bundles ..	.....	10 12 0	.....	.....
(4) Imposed Stamps and tables ..	67,677 0 0	67,677 11 0	65,545 4 0	65,129 0 0
(5) Share Transfer and other non-imposed stamps ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	71,290 11 0	73,869 11 0	73,244 5 0	104,223 1 0

Sale Proceeds.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	24,114 2 0	20,912 4 0	30,065 0 0
2. Non-Judicial ..	61,182 12 0	60,382 11 0	73,055 12 0
(1) Foreign Bills and Notarial stamps ..	.....	.....	.....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	.....	.....	.....
(3) Bills of Exchange Bundles ..	0 12 0	.....	.....
(4) Imposed Stamps and tables ..	61,182 0 0	60,382 11 0	73,055 12 0
(5) Share Transfer and other non-imposed stamps ..	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	25,807 1 0	60,678 2 0	103,101 2 0

TABLE XXVI-A.—INCOME-TAX.

Year:	Part I— Individuals,		Part II— Companies,		Part III— Securities,	
	Assessments	Net collections	Amount	Net collections	Assessments	Net collections
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1916-17 ..	..	2	80 0 0	..	..	..
1917-18 ..	..	8	135 0 0	..	..	..
1918-19 ..	..	8	85 0 0	..	..	..
1919-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920-21 ..	..	6	270 2 0	..	..	..
1921-22 ..	..	6	220 1 0	..	..	..
1922-23 ..	..	25	1000 0 0	..	..	..

Year:	Part IV.		Total:	
	Assessments	Net collections	Amount	Net collections
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1916-17 ..	..	582	22,422 0 0	22,422 0 0
1917-18 ..	..	729	23,801 0 0	23,801 0 0
1918-19 ..	..	895	29,217 0 0	29,217 0 0
1919-20 ..	..	224	42,417 7 0	42,417 7 0
1920-21 ..	..	419	56,014 13 0	56,014 13 0
1921-22 ..	..	330	42,861 8 7	42,861 8 7
1922-23 ..	..	261	29,352 0 10	29,352 0 10

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOME UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Income of Rs. 1,000— 1,500.			Income of Rs. 1,500— 2,000.		
	Assessee.	Net Collections.	Assessee.	Net Collections.		
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
1916-17	229	5,300 0 0	103	5,300 0 0		
1917-18	403	10,424 0 0	183	6,027 0 0		
1918-19	397	9,729 12 0	166	6,015 5 0		
1919-20	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1920-21	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1921-22	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1922-23	.....	.....	.....	.....		

Year.	Income exceeding Rs. 2,000.			Total.	
	Assessee.	Net Collections.	Assessee.	Net Collections.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
1916-17	131	1,33,767 0 0	583	25,455 0 0	
1917-18	135	18,040 0 0	729	33,691 0 0	
1918-19	132	12,800 1 1	693	30,217 3 4	
1919-20	324	43,417 7 0	324	43,417 7 0	
1920-21	419	50,514 18 0	419	50,514 18 0	
1921-22	330	42,661 9 7	330	42,661 9 7	
1922-23	325	29,852 9 10	325	29,852 9 10	

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Particulars.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts</i>				
Provincial Taxes	1,22,068	1,10,979	1,16,145	1,20,000
Education	90,855	77,271	76,198	72,784
Medical	2,282	12,728	4,965	22,512
Scientific and other minor Departments	1,068	2,008	32,347	2,770
Civil Works	3,673	8,354	6,688	6,092
Contributions	25,880	22,000	25,000	32,397
Postage	1,612	1,892	4,125	1,781
Miscellaneous	947	55	88	794
Total	2,48,065	2,38,711	3,06,178	3,19,772
<i>II.—Expenditure</i>				
Administration	1,487	1,811	2,363	4,339
Education	1,04,154	1,17,511	1,09,353	1,76,434
Medical	38,415	30,821	30,540	41,270
Scientific and other minor Departments	7,728	8,855	9,543	10,505
Civil Works	78,289	73,042	1,03,628	1,36,760
Contributions	—	—	—	—
Postage	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	2,774	2,489	3,833	2,379
Total	2,19,963	2,35,141	3,31,362	3,75,743

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Particulars.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
<i>I.—Receipts</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Rates	28,722	1,30,622	1,34,902
Education	1,48,758	1,61,431	1,74,381
Medicinal	8,009	4,011	3,742
Scientific and other minor departments	11,300	2,029	2,982
Civil Works	1,420	6,542	5,678
Contributions	24,080	48,560	53,104
Permits	441	—	12,120
Miscellaneous	10,684	6,382	722
Total	3,21,402	3,38,811	3,57,482
<i>II.—Expenditure</i>			
Administration	11,851	11,861	11,422
Education	1,76,664	2,07,249	2,02,371
Medicinal	11,229	11,016	11,022
Scientific and other minor Departments	7,853	9,256	7,089
Civil Works	1,64,244	56,452	36,824
Contributions	—	—	—
Permits	—	—	11,526
Miscellaneous	9,571	6,000	1,149
Total	5,07,882	5,78,308	5,06,692

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
OF EACH LOCAL BOARD

Name of Board				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Revenue</b>				
District Local Board, Navabshah	1,98,100	1,86,924	1,83,962	1,87,744
Taluka Local Board, Kondara	—	6,310	7,136	7,023
Do. Nausadai	—	6,298	7,274	8,287
Do. Mori	—	6,517	6,483	7,428
Do. Sehwan	—	6,374	6,790	4,563
Do. Sawabshah	—	6,000	6,311	6,363
Do. Shahdadpur	—	6,448	6,418	7,100
Do. Sujanro	—	6,654	6,040	6,406
Total	149,093	1,28,713	1,88,170	1,10,773
<b>Expenditure</b>				
District Local Board, Navabshah	—	1,73,862	1,81,999	1,74,239
Taluka Local Board, Kondara	—	6,746	7,279	7,286
Do. Nausadai	—	6,226	8,306	9,922
Do. Mori	—	7,074	6,993	8,413
Do. Sehwan	—	4,881	4,797	4,962
Do. Sawabshah	—	10,238	9,812	9,266
Do. Shahdadpur	—	8,349	6,003	11,150
Do. Sujanro	—	7,210	6,093	7,147
Total	119,903	1,26,141	1,81,282	1,10,713

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

Name of Board.			
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
<i>Revenue</i>			
District Local Board	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taluka Local Board, Kandiaro	—	—	—
Dr.    Kandiaro	11,149	11,159	11,493
Dr.    Mora	—	6,611	6,621
Dr.    Sikandar	—	10,621	10,602
Dr.    Nowrangpur	—	6,784	6,129
Dr.    Shahdadpur	—	9,000	9,400
Dr.    Stephani	—	10,173	11,444
Total	3,35,407	3,76,911	3,97,422
<i>Expenditure</i>			
District Local Board, Kandiaro	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taluka Local Board, Kandiaro	—	—	—
Dr.    Kandiaro	8,451	8,796	8,342
Dr.    Mora	—	4,612	4,612
Dr.    Sikandar	—	11,059	11,260
Dr.    Nowrangpur	—	11,004	11,076
Dr.    Shahdadpur	—	6,600	7,288
Dr.    Stephani	—	10,791	11,924
Total	4,97,622	5,76,292	6,58,897

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES AND NOTIFIED AREAS.

Year in which consti- tuted.	Name of municipality.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.							
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.						
1880	Tando Adam	Receipts ..	25,018	10	0	22,702	4	22,628	12	24,472	11	2	2
		Expenditure ..	22,808	7	0	20,684	11	22,610	14	20,547	11	0	0
1914	Shahdadpur	Receipts ..	15,398	0	0	15,300	0	15,984	0	17,724	0	0	0
		Expenditure ..	14,658	0	0	12,877	0	12,846	0	12,802	0	0	0
1920-21	Notified area: Kar-	Receipts ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Expenditure ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Notified area: Nas-	Receipts ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Expenditure ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Year in which consti- tuted.	Name of municipality.	1920-21.		1921-22.		1922-23.					
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.				
1880	Tando Adam	Receipts ..	40,222	0	0	31,235	7	5	45,209	4	9
		Expenditure ..	40,389	0	11	31,825	14	9	43,369	12	8
1914	Shahdadpur	Receipts ..	21,349	0	0	21,007	0	0	20,982	0	8
		Expenditure ..	22,227	0	0	21,803	0	0	24,078	0	0
1920-21	Notified area: Kar-	Receipts ..	1,017	11	0	1,229	7	0	.....	.....	.....
		Expenditure ..	1,000	0	11	1,107	2	10	.....	.....	.....
	Notified area: Nas-	Receipts ..	2,740	7	0	1,609	0	8	.....	.....	.....
		Expenditure ..	2,252	2	1	1,741	9	0	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION OF

Name of Taluka.	Principal religion.	Population		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
Kandhar	Hindoo	14,742	7,040	7,699
	Moslem	63,485	30,254	33,199
	All religions	90,202	37,300	52,893
Mora	Hindoo	8,120	4,602	4,518
	Moslem	13,284	6,069	10,915
	All religions	21,204	10,673	10,531
Naushahro Ferga	Hindoo	13,281	7,119	7,282
	Moslem	66,622	31,512	35,310
	All religions	81,012	38,640	42,372
Nareshwar	Hindoo	7,403	4,155	3,948
	Moslem	39,600	17,702	21,898
	All religions	46,962	22,240	24,813
Nalunkar	Hindoo	7,003	3,941	3,099
	Moslem	46,265	22,582	23,683
	All religions	53,268	26,425	27,094
Nataladgar	Hindoo	23,977	13,615	13,364
	Moslem	58,930	23,096	24,844
	All religions	82,907	36,711	37,016
Nedjhoro	Hindoo	14,074	8,821	6,253
	Moslem	38,190	16,385	22,911
	All religions	52,264	25,006	27,265
Total	Hindoo	97,347	52,347	44,999
	Moslem	621,185	301,208	320,885
	All religions	718,532	353,655	364,880

## LITERATES (CENSUS OF 1921)

Literates.			Percentage of literates to total population.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
2,754	2,007	177	10	37	2
1,892	1,224	167	2	4	1
4,197	3,033	234	8	10	1
2,613	1,264	107	10	32	2
924	620	104	2	3	0·8
2,539	2,224	211	2	8	1
2,078	1,849	224	20	47	2
1,840	1,157	183	2	4	1
5,288	4,322	862	8	12	1
1,128	1,002	46	12	34	2
428	308	41	3	3	0·8
1,069	1,001	68	5	7	0·8
630	720	119	12	16	1
521	444	77	1	2	0·4
1,258	1,136	200	2	4	1
3,138	2,602	135	12	16	1
604	500	54	1	2	0·2
3,749	3,361	188	4	7	0·8
165	102	34	4	11	0·2
223	147	76	2	3	0·6
1,493	1,274	119	3	6	1
14,415	13,189	1,226	15	23	2
2,750	2,046	702	2	4	0·8
20,232	18,231	1,401	2	4	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

	Type of Institutions	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Total Pupils
A.—Institutions								
1. High Schools.	Institutions	37	37	37	37	37	37	4
	Pupils ..	Males	17	17	17	17	17	166
		Females	20	20	20	20	20	—
2. Middle Schools.	Institutions	44	31	10	10	10	8	49
	Pupils ..	Males	678	723	729	807	811	828
		Females	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. (a) Primary Schools Local Board.	Institutions	122	122	128	128	148	160	118
	Pupils ..	Males	6,318	6,227	5,871	6,292	6,802	6,898
		Females	438	448	321	699	653	623
(b) Municipal.	Institutions	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
	Pupils ..	Males	297	374	409	476	308	312
		Females	—	24	15	4	2	—
(c) aided.	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Pupils ..	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Females	—	—	—	—	113	113
(d) Institutes.	Institutions	122	122	140	129	168	122	113
	Pupils ..	Males	2,756	2,254	2,741	2,282	2,503	2,189
		Females	1,184	1,097	1,877	1,612	1,895	1,434
Total, Primary Schools.	Institutions	214	220	271	226	318	239	225
	Pupils ..	Males	9,871	9,125	8,891	10,003	10,704	9,129
		Females	4,902	4,269	3,779	4,134	4,292	4,094
4. Training Schools.	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pupils ..	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Females	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Technical Schools.	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pupils ..	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Females	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Public.	Institutions	—	270	283	308	219	244	240
	Pupils ..	Males	10,517	9,878	9,810	10,860	11,370	10,254
		Females	5,982	5,349	5,279	5,134	5,222	5,090
Total, Pupils ..		11,500	11,227	11,289	12,814	13,627	13,344	11,629

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

Class of Institutions		1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
<i>A.—Institutions—contd.</i>								
I. Private elementary	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Pri- vate	Institutions	91	40	122	8	35	40	87
	Pupils	Male	1098	331	222	94	642	800
	Pupils	Females	183	192	60	58	123	187
Total		723	723	383	142	290	340	783
Grand Total	Institutions	300	229	314	318	354	354	354
	Pupils	Male	10,956	10,409	9,509	10,784	11,717	11,009
	Pupils	Females	1,793	1,761	1,869	2,195	2,960	2,825
Total		12,749	12,170	11,772	12,984	14,672	13,834	13,834
<i>B.—Percentage of Pupils</i>								
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.	22.4	28.01	26.6	25.9	31.5	30.1	29.9	—
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.	5.9	2.8	8.2	7.2	7.8	7.2	4.7	—
3. Muhammadan Pupils	7,060	6,329	6,329	6,584	7,472	6,396	6,897	—
4. Percentage of Muhammadans of school-going age.	Pupils	of	Muslims	population	not known			

TABLE XXIX-C.—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN 1921-1922.

Class of Institutions.	Under the Management of Government or Local Board.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
High Schools	—	—	—	—
Middle schools, English	11	11	2	378
Primary schools	11	11	102	7,022
Training schools	—	—	—	—
Technical and other special schools	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	196	7,400

Class of Institutions.	Under private Management.				Total.	
	Aided by Government or by District L. B. or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institu-tions.	Scholars.	Institu-tions.	Scholars.		
High Schools	—	—	3	163	—	
Middle Schools, English	—	—	6	200	—	
Primary Schools	—	—	1,312	4,425	—	
Training schools	—	—	—	—	236	
Technical and other special schools	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	129	4,789	—	—	345	

TABLE XXIX-D.—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of Institutions	Total Expenditure in 1931-32								Grand Total
	Frovincial Funds	District Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Revenue of Native States	Subscriptions	Endowments and all sources		
Arts Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Schools	3,259	—	—	5,640	—	1,049	29	10,997	
Middle schools (English)	8,225	8,323	700	10,011	—	1,112	—	24,650	
Middle Schools (vernacular)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools	1,30,873	36,965	2,419	651	—	307	17,308	2,42,538	
Training Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,748
Technical and other special schools	497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	497
Total	1,07,382	45,306	6,119	64,762	—	3,369	17,522	2,36,370	
Scholarships	9,579	7,471	1,495	18	—	—	—	—	18,341
Miscellaneous	—	1,000	—	479	—	—	—	—	4,811
Total	1,07,270	54,309	7,587	64,300	—	3,369	20,000	2,319,430	

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Year	Population	Births		Deaths		Deaths by cause	
		Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000	Plague	Others
1910	445,478	36,380	22.34	11,417	23.50	6	25
1911	—	37,729	22.36	11,180	23.24	19	—
1912	—	36,081	23.36	10,764	23.66	72	—
1913	—	35,287	24.20	9,311	23.76	6	18
1914	—	32,363	20.42	6,420	19.39	1	—
1915	—	418,622	4,273	22.14	5,172	12.35	1
1916	—	—	—	5,123	9.97	9	—

Year	Population	Deaths by cause—contd.					
		Small-pox	Fever	Sweet complaints	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes
1916	445,478	—	10,776	52	342	197	291
1917	—	10	18,671	30	47	139	225
1918	—	20	39,202	93	343	103	182
1919	—	41	6,507	14	301	38	222
1920	—	219	5,728	30	277	98	173
1921	418,622	26	4,500	8	945	102	166
1922	—	5	3,224	9	365	112	180

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TABLE XXX-B

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TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Tehsils and Towns	Population	MORTALS.		DISEASES.	
		Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000
Tehsils					
Gandhinagar	54,563	1,036	18·75	726	13·18
Sambhar	47,817	1,274	18·79	662	10·99
Bharatpur	34,293	962	18·47	684	10·78
Sakamuli	30,322	971	18·36	587	11·97
Kawadishah	21,283	806	18·75	346	11·44
Shallopur	10,366	1,128	18·96	548	17·39
Singhpur	10,386	922	18·60	436	9·19
Towns					
Kawadishah	2,271	46	18·60	19	8·85
Tando Adro	12,968	227	17·31	111	8·16
Shallopur	5,002	134	28·70	70	13·99
Kamliaro	11,648	13	127·26	43	22·38
Sambhar	5,400	23	5·98	8	17·87
Total	410,622	7,621	18·92	3,721	8·91

FOR THE YEAR 1923.

## Deaths from

Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Pneumonia	Injuries.	All other causes.
1		4	974	1114	9	9	38
2			618	1	7	17	32
3		1	296	3	12	27	33
4			346	1	5	18	10
5			308	1	7	33	14
6			499	2	20	19	19
7			302	1	11	6	21
8			14	0.000	2	8	1
9			80	0.000	16	5	6
10			32	0.000	2	1	20
11		42	87	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12		42	9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
13		8	3,224	6	85	112	160

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name of the dispensary	Class	Wards opened	Expenditure in the year 1902	Average daily Attendance	
					Indoor	Outdoor
				Rs.		
1	Tando Adam	III	3874	6,715	2·54	155·26
2	Maro	III	3880	3,137	2·4	69·2
3	Kandian	III	3890	3,527	3	62·1
4	Sukrand	III	3902	3,041	1·6	33·9
5	Tharodah	III	3904	6,321	3	31·9
6	Nayudhro	III	3909	4,290	0·8	62·8
7	Shahdadpur	III	3907	3,271	1·2	97·8
8	Zawalibah	III	3908	10,318	2·5	49·1
9	Bujhar	III	3910	10,782	7	31·2
10	S. W. Railway, Poi Khan	VI	3907	Not known	—	22·7

## AND DISPENSARIES (1922).

Number of the patients treated during the year

1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.	
In.	Out.														
42	13,655	50	14,247	51	13,240	51	11,559	50	10,380	70	10,186	57	11,055	51	11,237
42	6,164	50	8,511	49	7,302	50	6,705	50	6,739	42	6,226	50	6,220	50	6,511
30	6,007	31	6,812	27	7,061	26	6,001	25	5,319	30	5,220	23	6,879	28	5,859
26	2,840	43	3,099	32	3,119	38	3,097	42	2,769	33	2,717	24	2,938	23	2,984
21	9,715	32	11,472	29	9,122	24	7,062	26	6,975	17	6,853	17	7,088	27	8,105
40	8,372	28	9,004	26	8,644	25	8,692	26	8,094	22	7,687	18	7,322	26	9,559
54	7,888	48	7,969	38	7,002	32	7,589	55	8,889	43	8,681	45	8,897	46	8,483
114	4,199	61	3,660	78	3,619	101	4,772	52	5,288	52	5,094	78	7,288	116	9,123
-	2,276	-	4,514	-	4,240	34	4,446	32	4,076	28	2,718	29	3,898	38	1,307
-	3,469	-	3,519	-	2,761	-	3,345	-	2,138	-	2,072	-	2,972	-	3,004

TABLE XXXI - VACCINATION.

	Particulars.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Successful vaccination	Urban	—	—	—	—
	Rural	11,818	11,010	8,653	9,121
	District	11,010	11,010	8,653	9,121
Successful revaccination	Urban	—	—	—	—
	Rural	147	85	110	114
	District	147	85	110	114
Number of successful vaccination	Urban	—	—	—	—
	Rural	29,90	29,90	18,27	30,46
	District	29,90	29,90	18,27	30,46

	Particulars	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Successful vaccination	Urban	—	—	—
	Rural	8,258	11,060	11,254
	District	8,258	11,060	11,254
Successful revaccination	Urban	—	—	—
	Rural	277	302	39
	District	277	302	39
Number of successful vaccination	Urban	—	—	—
	Rural	29,36	29,73	30,27
	District	29,36	29,73	30,27

Definition "Urban" means municipal towns where separate Vaccination Establishment is maintained.

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES

Year.	Loss from			
	Wild animals.		Animals	
	Human Deaths.	Cattle.	Human Deaths.	Cattle.
1916	—	—	—	—
1917	—	—	—	—
1918	—	—	—	—
1919	—	—	—	—
1920	—	—	—	—
1921	—	—	—	—
1922	—	—	—	—
1923	—	—	—	—

Year.	Destruction of			
	Tigers.	Leopards and Panthers.		
		Wolves.	Badgers.	
1916	—	—	—	—
1917	—	—	—	—
1918	—	—	—	—
1919	—	—	—	—
1920	—	—	—	—
1921	—	—	—	—
1922	—	—	—	—
1923	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans due for		Share Capital paid up
			Individuals	Households	
<b>I. Banks—</b>					
1910.	—	—	—	—	—
1921.	1	67	—	30,000	24,000
1922.	1	62	—	37,708	38,500
1923.	1	139	—	26,578	27,000
1924.	1	140	—	1,27,118	41,400
1925.	1	152	—	1,34,078	43,500
<b>II. Agricultural Societies—</b>					
Credit 1910.	12	720	47,226	1,160	18,200
Non-credit 1910.	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1921.	40	2,630	1,60,622	5,200	39,878
Non-credit 1921.	1	34	827	—	—
Credit 1922.	75	2,880	2,22,297	5,400	72,300
Non-credit 1922.	1	81	3,824	—	—
Credit 1923.	76	2,755	2,10,821	2,658	81,540
Non-credit 1923.	12	76	1,103	—	4,800
Credit 1924.	76	2,755	2,47,806	5,000	91,574
Non-credit 1924.	8	104	918	10	4,310
Credit 1925.	77	2,809	3,23,827	5,000	1,06,113
Non-credit 1925.	6	231	542	—	4,516
<b>III. Non-agricultural Societies—</b>					
Credit 1910.	—	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1910.	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1921.	—	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1921.	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1922.	4	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1922.	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1923.	3	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1923.	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1924.	1	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1924.	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1925.	1	307	—	—	1,385
Non-credit 1925.	—	—	—	—	—

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.





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